

INSIDE: The battle over violent sex and censorship

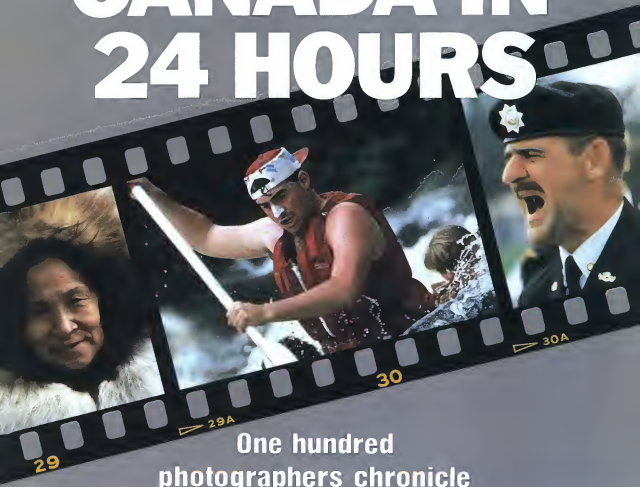
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OCTOBER 29, 1984

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DECEMBER 29, 1964 VOL. 87 NO. 4

COVER

Canada in 24 hours

On June 8, 106 of the world's top photographers fanned out across Canada to capture a 24-hour period in the life of the nation. Next month, a remarkable book containing 806 of the best of their pictures will be published as a huge first printing of 107,000 copies. Already, there are orders for 150,000. —Page A1

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The Prairies' grim harvest

After a summer of drought and insect infestation, Prairie farmers have harvested a new crop of financial woes as the agricultural crisis in the West worsens. —Page 15



A wary reaching for peace

The government and guerrillas in El Salvador finally held a historic summit meeting, but talk of peace seemed to take second place to political posturing. — Page 11



A new outlook on the world

Mart Garrone, the first Canadian to lock down on his country from space, wants to repeat the experience after spending eight days aboard the Challenger. — *Page 50*

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Confronting pornography

A fiery controversy over the sensitive issue of censorship is enveloping the country and the ongoing battle has proven extremely divisive. —Page 20

A liberal tribute

Your most objective Follow-up, "The returning Jimmy Carter," (Oct. 15) was long overdue. Jimmy Carter will surely be seen in retrospect as a true liberal, a president who dealt head-on with issues that could only be viewed by an American electorate as "un-American." Carter learned the hard way. Despite the Watergate debacle, there is no room for honesty in politics. His withdrawal from the political scene can only be seen as a sign of his withdrawal from the political arena.

— ROBERT L. PAGE,
Editor

Shaw is a spokesman and general manager

See vs. system

Your article on the changing values in Sweden ("A return to old virtues" *Times*, Dec. 3) gratefully goes against the confusion so many people have in diffusing the differences between sex and women. The article links the move to a new moral order with the historical sexual violence in times with Christian pop-stills and a move to parliament. In fact, Sweden remains the model for legislation and policy formation in the fight for women's rights, from child care to equality in the workplace. The article's historical perspective on pornography and live sex shows how much more to do with a growing understanding of the goals of the women's movement than with any move to the religious and political right and are a recognition of the central part played by the women's groups of women in the overall maintenance of women's inferior status in society.

—MELTONE BARLOW,
Chicago

A theory issue

The Central Canadian media's tendency to refer to the National Energy Program and Foreign Investment Review Agency as thorns in the side of the United States ("Chomping across the border," *Canada*, Oct. 18) is galling. As this refugee from the west, formerly of Calgary, now living in Ontario, can testify, these policies have, more significantly, also been thorns in the side of Canada's economic development.

—MARC H. SCHWULER,
Chancellor, C&D

Simplifying the issues

Indeed, the human body itself is a good that strict application of physical laws limits "complete" understanding of a complicated system. Michael Fingerbaum's thesis in *Life's Asymmetry* is that there is more than meets the eye in nature or, in fact, that the eye is in need of refocusing. Can we continue to take for granted and apply with little question even the oldest and most basic of scientific laws and is current science so obvious that we are lulled by our need to see order, and even to simplify and fragment? However, Fred is a pessimist in suggesting that our objects of knowledge are not what they are. If a natural behavior should be to gain control over it and thus domesticate it ourselves. Yes, such knowledge will be useful, but only to get a better handle on what we are working with, not to control it. The more we know, the less we let us not see the wrong way.

—BRAD MCPHADYEN
Knoxville, Tenn.

PASSAGES

SQUAD detectives Andre Camero and Roger Dice, both 31, of Chicago sent the two men in a metal cage with a black and white striped carpet layer in the back of their patrol car to the court.

The metal cage was built by Quebec Superior Court Jury in Sherbrooke on the witness stand. The cage was designed with meshing, making it impossible to harm or dangerous use of a firearm, and then with shielding with intent to wound and dangerous use of a firearm, after they incidentally identified 30-year-old George Bernadette of Quebec City as an armed robber and opened fire as they broke into his home.

Defense attorney Michel Proulx argued that the detectives had made a "human error."

39th: Peggy Ann Garner, 38, former Hollywood actress and winner of a special Academy Award in 1943 for her performance in *A Tree with Roots*. Her new performance in *A Tree with Roots* is a story of a girl who saves the life of a young boy who is dying of cancer, in the Monterey and Tulelake Hospitals, Woodland Hills, Calif. The *Oscar*-born Garner made her first movie, *Earth and the Sky*, in 1939. After starring in such classics as *The Keys of the Kingdom*, *Home Sweet Home* and *Black Widow*, the thrice-married self-divorced actress dropped out of the limelight, turning to real estate and unenviable roles to support herself.

DESIGNER: James Morgan, 45, Newfoundland fisheries minister, from the cabinet of Premier Brian Peckford after a provincial court found him guilty of illegal salmon fishing. Judge William Baker fined Morgan \$75 after a 340-day trial during which game wardens said that they had caught Morgan using an illegal, three-hook Red Devil lure while fishing in the Long Harbour River on July 24.

HENNINGSEN, has U.S. citizenship by Ar-
thur Rudolph, 78, manager of the Sui-
tcase V racket program that launched the
first major lead, because of his role in
the persecution of forced laborers
from Germany after their liberation.
World War II ended the United
States from Germany under the post-
war "Papercip" program designed to
expedite the immigration of German
scientists and subsequently became a
manager at the George C. Marshall
Center in Cambridge, Mass., where
Rudolph left the United States earlier
than few deportation along with more
than 200 other individuals under im-
migration for several wartime activities
by the justice department. Rudolph was
director of production of the North-
western power station near Seattle from 1943 to 1946.

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A borderline relationship

Finally, an article has been written stating, in my opinion, the true relationship Canada has with the United States ("Why the Americans need Canada," *Coloquium*, Oct. 26). To Brian Cohen, graduate in order. Our new Prime Minister, Brian Mulroney, has a challenge, and that is to convince the Americans that all our advances in the fields of technology and trade do in fact receive upon us "borderline" relationship. It is about time that Americans realize that part of their success depends upon Can-

ada. This, however, is not to say that we do not rely on the United States for certain things. But Canada must be recognized as the United States' biggest customer and ally. This is indeed Mulroney's challenge, and one which will undoubtedly be difficult to achieve.

—PAUL CHAMARAK,
Toronto

Brian Cohen and Stephen Lewis's Oct. 8 columns feature what has become an all too common ingredient of many Canadian written editorials: namely, a strong current of anti-Americanism. While the

Jimmy Barclay had a nose for brandy and a head for business



Jimmy set up a house rule for selecting brandy: "Sure you drink brandy," he said. "But if you're built like most people, you smell what's in your glass before it reaches your lips. And long

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memory of such thought is reason enough for a new direction or change to our own almost traditional habit of having and/or offering stringing rebukes to the United States, there is something at work here that will continue to prevent this country from becoming great. What may be said of individuals can also be said of nation states. An individual will not be successful until he or she is able to accept the success of others and, in so doing, rid himself or herself of negative thoughts. The same principle holds true for nation states, and especially for Canada. Until and unless we can stop resenting the power and success of the United States, we will never attain the goals that we are capable of achieving. The constant criticisms of the United States which permeate life here in Canada have gone on for far too long. We are, as a nation, allowing ourselves to become mired in all these very negative feelings. We should make a conscious effort to accept the United States for the proud, powerful and successful nation it is, and once we have accepted this fact instead of resenting it we will be free to pursue our own successes.

—ALAN KELLY,
Toronto

The American connection

It was very interesting to see some of that good old vice rhetoric on the back page of *Maclean's* for a change ("A Brand new fetish for America," Guest Column, Oct. 3). Who can disagree when Stephen Lewis says that "there is absolutely no guarantee that the present buoyancy of the U.S. economy will last"? Who can refute the statement that "there is nothing to suggest that future trade arrangements will guarantee jobs for this country"? The strategy is well defined: Only the 100 can guarantee anything if elected: 13 million government jobs, at least until the tax of credit is used up.

—KEITH W. SHANAHAN,
Milton, Ont.

There is Stephen Lewis. Ronald Reagan is a frightening, alcoholic person, and to have a Prime Minister pander to him the way Brian Mulroney does, with the kind of majesty he has, is enough to make anyone despair for Canada's future. If ever we needed the NDP to have a strong voice for sanity in these insane times, we need them now, to stop these Tories.

—KITA GORDONCHIT,
Vancouver

The view from a target

Ordinarily as and for Allan Rockingham's native wit, I take umbrage at his unprovoked outburst at Plainsville and Drummondville, Que., in "The wrong sort of the breaking" (*Coloquium*, Sept. 30). A native Torontonian who has been living, by choice, for the past five years close to both these distinguished towns,

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I have got to witness the traits he so freely ascribes to them. In point of fact, *Flouville* is recognised provincially as queen of the maple syrup country, and *Dreamsville* does not in any way resemble Brooklyn as it was portrayed on the idiot box of my youth in Toronto. If Dr. Foth would only wipe the dusty lens of the telescope he uses to peer down on us poor mortals from his ivory tower perch, he would not have to stoop to using backdated descriptions misquoting small-town Canada just to fill space.

—MARKEE LAFRANCE,
Arlington, Que.

A Swan's song

I was one of the "younger Swans" present at the public reading by author Susan Swan of her "National biography" of Anna Swan, the Nova Scotia giantess (People, Sept. 17). My purpose in attending was to express the regret and disappointment I felt, both as a direct descendant of Anna Swan and as a Nova Scotian, that the author felt that the true story of the giantess's life was not worthy of writing and thus making many more people aware of this part of our Nova Scotian heritage. Swan asserted her divine prerogative as a writer to take the name of a real person and to subject that name to any flight of fantasy in which she might care to indulge. If family members were too illiterate to appreciate the subtle nuances of her mythological fantasies and poetic licence and took exception, then that is just too bad. Swan claims kinship to the Nova Scotia giantess by way of a remote ancestor "Owen" (or was that Adam?). Had Swan by accident of birth received a different surname, one can only speculate on who then would have been the unfortunate focus of her mythical intent.

—LYNN (PHE) STEIN,
Port Huronburg, N.S.

Debt and disarmament

Your Oct. 1 article ("An emerging global rift over debt," Business) on the global debt of \$600 billion and the threat of that debt to world economic stability presents a thought. An assessment of similar order is being spent each year on armaments in a world that is overarmed already. What would it take to divert one year's armament expenditure to the easing of the global debt, and then one more year's expenditure to easing such global problems as hunger, poverty, and erosion and other natural resource mismanagement? What would be the result?

—J.E.M. WILLIAMS,
Toronto

Letters are edited and may be condensed. Writers should supply name, address and telephone number. Mail correspondence to: Editors of the Editor Maclean's magazine, Maclean's Reader Service, 777 Bay St., Toronto Ont. M5W 1A7.

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The death of a child

It was a parent's worst nightmare come true. On the afternoon of Jan. 25 last year, Sharin' Murrugarra Kewana, a disabled, nine-year-old Toronto girl with a fear for cars and drama, failed to return home for dinner after playing in a park near her downtown home. Nine days later police found her body in a rooming house refrigerator. She had been sexually assaulted and strangled. In the 21 months since that gruesome discovery, police have carried on an intensive search—including unprecedented, Canada-wide poster and videotape campaigns—for a murder suspect, Dennis Malvin Howe, a garment worker who was the tenant of the room in which Sharin's body was found. But they have failed to track down Howe, a 46-year-old drifter from Regina. Staff Sgt. Wayne Oldham of the Metropolitan Toronto Police, who, along with Staff Sgt. David Boothby, has worked on the case since the day after Sharin's disappearance. "It is just a mystery to me why we have not apprehended him by now. It is frustrating."

Police have followed about 18,000

leads from across Canada, but none has led to Howe. The elusive man, who spent more than half his life in prison for offences ranging from armed robbery to the violent assault of a 13-year-old girl, has elusively disappeared. Oldham and Boothby have sent the suspect's photograph, description and fingerprints to every police force in Canada as well as to the rna and the international police agency, Interpol. Police have also interviewed Howe's relatives in Regina and Winnipeg and have sent his dental charts to dental journals, so that any dentist who treats the suspect will be able to identify him.

Last June, Oldham, 36, and Boothby, 48, reinforced their disgust with a poster offering a \$100,000 reward—up from the \$50,000 that police were previously offering—for a tip leading to the fugi-



Howe's eluding capture

tive's arrest. Medicus Inc. of Toronto, which owns bus shelters and shipping mail billboards across the country, donated space for the posters in 170 sites. The poster campaign, the first of its kind in Canada, has yielded more than 500 calls from concerned citizens to police forces throughout the country and still keeps the two Toronto officers busy for several hours a week. But so far, all the tips have led nowhere. Said Boothby, who with Oldham has solved some of Toronto's most challenging murder cases, such as the serial killing in 1980 of lawyer Barbara Schiller in Toronto's Beaches area: "We are disappointed for sure, but discouraged—no."

As well, the Metropolitan Toronto Police recently stepped up their manhunt by sending 600 videotapes describing the suspect to police departments, television stations and cable TV networks across Canada. Boothby and Oldham are confident that the five-minute videotape, which Graham Cable TV in Toronto produced without charge, will yield some promising leads.

The tape consists mainly of an interview with Boothby, who describes several of the suspect's habits and mannerisms, such as his penchant for litigating cigarettes end-to-end while sitting at a bar. It even includes footage of Oldham imitating Howe's distinctive walk, which resembles rapid military marching. Boothby and Oldham say there is a good possibility that Howe is hiding in the United States and they are attempting to convince some American states to use the videotape. But Boothby said that claim has already begun to pour in from parts of Canada where viewers have seen the videotape on television. Said Boothby: "The tape has generated a lot of interest again in the case. Given the fact that it is a year and a half old, it is phenomenal that we are getting public response."

The two Toronto officers, who have spent many hours both on and off duty on the case, say that Howe may have altered his appearance, but they are still confident that people will recognize such distinguishing traits as the small gap between Howe's front teeth, the scar under his chin or his tendency to describe both people and things as "turkeys." For the grief-stricken parents, Lynda Kewana and Brenda Carson, there is reassurance in the innovative methods the police are using, but there will be no peace until their daughter's murderer is brought to justice.

—PATRICIA BLANCHET

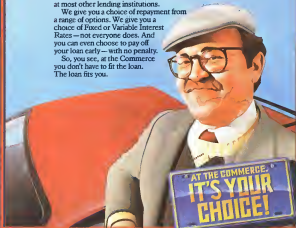
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Closing the door on Watergate

Even now Americans remember Dean as they were. He was the cool, bespectacled young man who quietly confided into a microphone before a Senate hearing his part in a scandal that would bring down a president. She was the lovely, faithful wife who sat steadfastly behind him, her blond hair catching the television light. Eleven years ago, when the Watergate scandal broke open and swept Richard Nixon and his top aides out of power,

John Dean, the president's former legal counsel, claimed the nation by revealing details of a coverup at the highest level of government. Those disclosures made him a political and social outcast. But Dean has not let Watergate behind. He is now a successful investment banker, leading a quiet private life. His wife, Maureen, is an investment counsellor at *Stoneman Layman/American Express*, a securities firm. For Dean, the memory of Watergate is something he sells on a

profitable lecture circuit and in best-selling books.

Like most of the Watergate figures, Dean has established a new niche in society. Many Americans have forgotten exactly what the president and his men were trying to cover up—the break-in and attempted wiretapping at the Democratic national headquarters. Ten years after Nixon's resignation and 11 years after that long, painful summer of Dean's confession, the Watergate principals have all completed their varying sentences in prison on charges ranging from breaking and entering to destruction of justice. And they are now widely scattered—Richard Nixon with his aging wife, Pat, in New Jersey, John Ehrlichman, the chief domestic policy adviser, writing books and living with his wife and young son in the Southwest, John Stuart Magruder, deputy director of the Nixon re-election effort, a Presbyterian pastor in Burlingame, Calif. H. R. Haldeman, indicted for conspiracy to obstruct justice, is now a real estate developer in Los Angeles. And Dean, the first among them to start talking publicly about Watergate and one of the few who has kept doing so, lives a contented away from the Watergate building in Washington, D.C., where the burglary took place—in Beverly Hills, with his wife, "Bo."

But within that elite circle of old Nixon associates, Dean remains a pariah. In November, 1982, about 150 of the old Nixon White House crowd, including Haldeman, Ehrlichman, former attorney general John Mitchell and press secretary Ronald Ziegler, received an invitation to a black-tie reception in Washington, D.C., to mark the 10th anniversary of Nixon's landslide re-election. Dean was not invited. To many people—especially former White House staff—Dean was the man who broke the political code forbidding an aide to inform on his leader.

Like many of the Watergate figures, Dean served some time in prison—in his case, four months of a one- to four-year sentence—after pleading guilty to conspiracy to obstruct justice. And, like many of the Watergate figures, Dean served some time at a typewriter too. His first book, *Rebel Without a Cause*, earned him more than \$1 million and was made into an eight-hour television movie. His second, *Lost Honor*, came out early last year, and was a chatty update on his post-prison years, his stint on the lecture circuit (one tour reportedly grossing \$175,000) and his debut on his own radio show in 1977, called *The Right to Know*. "Last Honor's moment of luck," he told a *Los Angeles Times* reporter last year, "was 'a piece of trivia'."

That trivia was Dean's informed opinion on the identity of another endorser, if more mythical: Watergate figure

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Deep Throat, the Washington Post's highly placed informant, who helped that newspaper break many of the details of the scandal. Dean claims that source was Alexander Haig, the former White House chief of staff. Haig has denied the charge, but he is only one of several people whom Dean has identified as Deep Throat. During a college lecture in 1975 Dean suggested that Watergate prosecutor Earl J. Silbert was the source and he once told the *New York Post* that it was White House speech writer David Gergen.

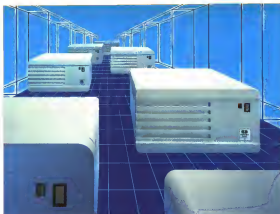
Some critics doubt Dean's claim that he revealed everything he knew about Watergate because of his conscience. Dean was deeply involved in the coverage but in March, 1975, he went first to Nixon to advise him of the involvement of some of his top aides in the Watergate scandal and then to the Senate Watergate Committee, where he described the coverage as "a cancer growing on the presidency—more deadly every day." G. Gordon Liddy, co-leader of the Watergate team that broke into the Democratic national headquarters and who served 52 months in prison—longer than any other Watergate figure—has accused Dean of acting as he did to "save his son." In an address to college students in 1975 Dean admitted, "There is an element of truth to that." Added the chastened lawyer: "I do not think I observed to precision law after the behavior I engaged in"—activities for which he will always, in his own words, wear "the scarlet letter of Watergate."

However, this sentiment did not prevent Dean from undertaking an extensive round of lecture tours. Said Dean: "I do not do it for the money and there never was as much money in it as everyone believed." But the demand for Dean is still great on campuses around the country.

Dean says that he is convinced that the former president has transcended the moral issues of Watergate and his own role in them. He added: "I do not think he is psychologically capable of doing it. . . . I do not think he was involved in the original sin, but I certainly do not think his conduct was what we want to base on the highest office in the land, either." Asked whether Watergate may be a short-lived issue, Dean replied, "I think that the American public has proved that it ignores history with some ease by repeating history." He cited America's easy way as an example.

Still, of the many Americans who did not particularly admire Dean's role in Watergate but recognized him on the street, not one has ever denied him accommodations. Said Dean: "There was never anyone who said to me 'You son of a bitch,' or whatever. They may have thought it, but they never said it."

—PAT MORRISON in Los Angeles



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An epilogue to Catch-22

Joseph Heller's first novel, *Catch-22*, published in 1961, sold a remarkable eight million copies. The book, a grimly humorous account of a group of Second World War American airmen stationed in a crossroads of national tensions and quickly turned into a folk hero of the anti-Vietnam War move-

ment in the United States. Heller, 82, has since published three other novels—*Something Happened* in 1975, about a man's frustrations with life in the corporate world, and *Good and Beautiful* in 1979, an absurdist study of contemporary American politics. His fourth novel, *God Knows*, a satirical look at King

David of the Old Testament, was released this month. But Heller's most dramatic story occurred off the printed page: his successful struggle to overcome *Catch-22*-based syndromes, a rare and mysterious mental disease that struck him in late 1947. After eight months of physical therapy to overcome the paralysis of his limbs, which resulted from the suppression of his muscle nerves, Heller was gradually able to return to the business of writing. *Catch-22*'s co-creator David Ben-Gurion later interviewed Heller at the author's home in East Hampton, N.Y.

Heller's: Through the years you have often talked about the Second World War as having been an extraordinary experience for you as a young man. In *Catch-22*, a classic satirical novel, emerged from that experience. How did that happen?

Heller: It is not difficult to explain. The attitudes in *Catch-22* were not the same attitudes I had toward the Second World War. I was 19 at the time, a poor kid with no college experience, right out of the Great Depression. I was making more money as a book private in the Air Force than I could have as a file clerk. But remember the time—the Second World War was possibly the only war in U.S. history that had the support of all the people. I do not think there is a single line in *Catch-22* criticizing the United States for being in that war. The sentiment was anti-Hitler, and there never was any question that the war had to be fought. So I did not start *Catch-22* until 1961.

Heller's: How did you change?

Heller: Yes, but the times also had changed. By then the Cold War was at its worst, with a hot war in Korea. That war only in the country on the issue of war had disintegrated. There were strikes, population shifts, civil rights issues, anxiety over a nuclear war. The antiwar expressions in *Catch-22* reflect that period. And by then I was 30 years old and college-educated, with longer intellectual history and society. By then there was tremendous anger and antagonism between the Western world and the Soviet Union. It was the McCarthy era of political persecution. So in *Catch-22* there is an enormous number of anachronisms—and most are intentional (like a section on loyalty oaths, actually a phenomenon of the 1950s). So I was not describing my emotions in the war—except for the fear I felt late in my combat duty, after my 27th mission as a bombardier. Then, I realized someone could get hurt, and I still had to fly 50 missions. That was not a laughing matter.

Heller's: That does not the folly of your career through in *Catch-22*?

Heller: Folly? I would call it grim insu-

reality—the irrationality of human activity that makes for such wars. That is where the emphasis is in *Catch-22*. Also, the emphasis is on authority. Most of my characters were serving under officers who were brutal and self-serving or even competing with each other—there was total detachment from the purpose of their military actions.

Heller's: Now we hear more and more rhetoric on the international stage. As a commentator on large-scale America, are you worried?

Heller: I must confess that as time passes I get less and less interested in what is happening in the world of politics or, to phrase it a different way, I find that I attach much less credulity to what politicians say. The rhetoric? I think of it as beyond and measure, much less alarming than the events of the 1950s and 1960s. And I base the feeling that most people in the United States have the attitude that political speeches do not really have much meaning at all—that they are just another form of public exhibitionism.

Heller's: Does that mean you feel safer today?

Heller: I think it is all simply talk, transparently designed, almost on the collegiate level. I do not think we are close to war, and, if we were, I think there really would be a tremendous amount of alarm and opposition, even in Congress. What is happening may be the sheer simplicity of the people in the Reagan administration.

Heller's: What about the more heated wars in Latin America in which the United States is involved?

Heller: I must admit I was in the hospital when those wars were starting. The policies are unfortunate. But in a way I think they are evidence to me that there is no danger of a real crisis on a global scale. The Soviets will do what they want in Afghanistan. The U.S. administration will do what it wants in Latin America.

Heller's: This summer you said you were turned off by both politics and the Olympic Games. Did you see a connection?

Heller: I did not see much difference [between the two] as TV but I preferred the Olympics because they were over sooner than the coverage of the U.S. election campaign. Both the Olympics and politics have become mass entertainment, and therefore much more difficult to take seriously.

Heller's: Is inserting the details of political decision-making not healthy in a democracy?

Heller: Well, it is easier to take government seriously when we know nothing about it. There is an exchange in my novel, Good as Gold—a man who knows his way around politics tells Gold, the hero, that the more we know about a

candidate, the harder it is to support him. He suggests the ideal candidate might be Gold himself, someone everyone knows absolutely nothing about.

Heller's: So how can people play a role in serious policymaking?

Heller: It is sad, but very few people feel involved with the events in Grenada or Central America. Or even in the war in Vietnam a decade ago. I include Vietnam because only after the war began to affect the middle class and the economy did the opposition to it intensify and become respectable.

Heller's: Do you regret that

lack of concern?

Heller: Of course, but I do think if we moved toward a major conflict, there would be a great deal of protest. Until then, the small conflicts do not intrude much on the fabric of life in the United States.

Heller's: You once said that Ernest Hemingway influenced you but that other writers who had "a very good command of the language," such as Joseph Conrad, did not. Was that excessive modesty?

Heller: No, my literary English owes to me at a great cost of time. Finding the



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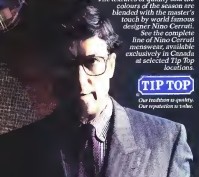
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right word. That comes very hard. So Hemingway was an influence in the sense that his vocabulary was relatively small for a writer. He was colloquial. He relied so extensively on dialogue. And dialogue comes easily to me. But I envy John Updike's gift of phrasing, although I would not use it as he does. Most of all, John Cheever is who I would like to be, with his extraordinary command of the language.

Maclean's: As a writer who has won both critical and popular success, what can you point to as young writers?

Heller: Well, I tell them not to try to write like William Faulkner or James Joyce or anyone because even if you succeed it is futile. You must find out what there is that you do best. I did not start my first novel until I was 30, but by then I had published stories in *Esquire* magazine. And by the time I was 35, I knew that my stories were readable. I could not write as well as the people I was emulating. So you do not have any choice. My novels are unrealistic novels. I would be a total failure at writing historical novels. By now I know where my imagination fantasies must effectively. If there are 12 notes on a scale, I can play, maybe, four. I doubt that many writers have more than that. I think there is a strong similarity between Bernard Malamud [the American novelist who also writes about the Jewish experience in America] and myself. But when you come down to it, I could not be Philip Roth, and he could not write like me. We would never try.

Maclean's: How do you feel now, after your illness?

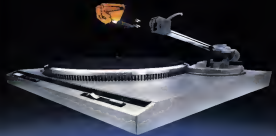
Heller: Fine. But I never had any idea what being ill meant before. The 24-hour fix used to take me 12 hours. My idea of work was being sleepy. I had the first [three] chapters of the *God Knows* manuscript in the hospital, but I was too weak to hold a pen. Well, there were times when I did a lot of thinking around because the doctors did not let me know how ill I was. Later, when I looked in the mirror, I saw I had no beard. My lips were as thin as those of people in the concentration camp photos I took off from the way people looked at me that day were seeing themselves—and they were terrified.

Maclean's: Were you afraid?

Heller: At first, I could only stand if someone held me up. I looked like Frankenstein, with my knees locked. It is a strange disease. It kills children and people in their 30s. But I was not scared at first. Then, as I recovered, I became more frightened that I might cause re-perating. That can happen.

Maclean's: Still, you certainly seem happier now than most of your Jewish characters.

Heller: Of course. Fiction isn't autobiography. And I am a successful novelist. ☐



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UP-TO-UP

Facing the executioner

By Jack McGowan

During the six years she has been in prison, convicted murderer Velma Barfield has spent much of her time consulting fellow inmates at the Correction Center for Women in Raleigh, N.C. But as the day set for her execution quickly approaches, the 51-year-old grandmother, a former nurse and Sunday School teacher, is confining herself mostly to the solitude of a cell. Barfield, who was sentenced to death in December, 1976, for poisoning her fiancé, Steven Taylor, and who later confessed to killing three other people, including her mother, is receiving visits only from her family. For the three days before she is to die on Nov. 8, she will see one man from the outside as she gets herself "ready to meet God." Barfield, acknowledged by the correction centre authorities as a model prisoner, has consistently expressed one regret. She said, "I wish I could take the hours I have wasted on other people and bear it myself."

Barfield's last chance of a reprieve disappeared last month when North Carolina's governor, James Hunt, refused to commute the death sentence, which, last August, state Superior Court Judge G. Clark set for Nov. 8. Hunt, a Democrat, made the decision in the middle of a tough race for a Senate seat against Republican Senator Jesse Helms. According to political observers, Hunt could not postpone the decision on the execution—now scheduled for just four days before the U.S. election—and risk alienating the state's 75-per-cent pro-death penalty majority.

On the day of Hunt's announcement, Barfield, through her lawyer, stated that she would no longer fight her execution order. Her decision opened the way for the first execution of a woman in the United States in 32 years (Elizabeth Ann Duncan died in California's San Quentin prison gas chamber on Aug. 8, 1962, for arranging the murder of her pregnant daughter-in-law). Barfield herself had to decide whether to choose death by lethal injection or by the gas chamber at Raleigh's Central Prison. Prison authorities planned to transfer Barfield to the maximum-security prison a day before her death.

Barfield's conviction had led to an aggressive public relations campaign, which included appearances of the convicted murderer on television talk shows in August, by supporters who claimed that there were outrageous circumstances in Barfield's case. The sub-

spoken, unsuspected grandmother confessed to putting cocaine into oval and beer she gave to Taylor in January, 1976, and to poisoning her 36-year-old mother, Lily, Bulard, and two elderly friends, John Henry Lee, 80, and Dolly Edwards, 85, of Lumberton—a small North Carolina town—for whom Bar-

field cared as a private nurse. But her defenders say that Barfield committed the crimes under the influence of drugs and they claim that she stole money from her mother to support her drug habit. They also say that at her trial the testimony did not sufficiently underwrite the fact that for a 16-year period, Barfield's dependence on a wide variety of painkillers and tranquilizers had ruled her actions. At the trial Barfield's lawyer, Bob Jacobson, a Lumberton attorney who was handling his first murder case, told the jury that on the day of her arrest she had taken a dangerous med-

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tare of unsquinters, painters and mood-altering drugs. But Barfield's own doctor testified that he had never seen her in a drug-induced state. And a psychiatrist speaking for the defense said that she did not seem mentally ill.

Barfield's daughter, Rita Noriega, and son, Robbie Barrie, led the campaign to have her sentence commuted. One of their co-managers was Ruth Graham, wife of renowned evangelist Billy Graham, who regularly corresponded with Barfield. They argued that Barfield should spend the rest of her life at the women's centre counseling the other inmates and counselling them. But in spite of their intensive efforts Barrie was not convinced. When he learned his decision on Sept. 27, he declared that he could not, in all conscience, commute the death sentence. Realizing Barfield

should pay the maximum sentence for her crimes. Death by agency is slow and agonizing. Victims are literally tortured to death.

While her supporters describe Barfield as a loving example of repentance and as a deeply religious woman, others have a very different opinion. Three daughters of Barfield's victims charged that she was a "son of a b—"—a merciless avenger who hid behind the mask of a sweet Christianity. They characterized her as a woman capable of feeding rat poison to her victims and sitting at their bedside, gently consoling them as they lay writhing in agony. Said Alice Taylor Storms, Taylor's daughter: "When my daddy died, Mom was a grieved as the rest of us. She held my hand and told me it was God's will, that Daddy was better off that way." And Storms says that she

doubts the claims of Graham and others that Barfield's character has changed. Barfield, who speaks frankly and quietly about her past, says she can understand the emotions of Storms and the families of the other victims. She has given up praying that her life be spared and she says that she has known an embrace far worse than confinement in a prison cell. Said Barfield: "The most unpleasant life a person can live in the agency of each day having to take something to enable her to get up and then something else to get her down at night." Yet Barfield's agency will end on Nov. 2. But the debate between those who view the death penalty as just retribution for murder and those who prefer less drastic punishment will not.

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FOLLOW-UP

A rebirth of racial unrest

In a sudden explosion of violence, hundreds of black youths ran riot on the streets of Britain, a working-class London suburb. They fought with police, looted stores and set buildings on fire. The April 1981, outpouring of rage and frustration by the mainly unemployed members of the largely black ghetto caused \$4 million in damages and injured more than 200 people. It was the result of months of growing tension between the blacks and the police and it erupted after two plainclothes officers stopped a West London taxi driver to search his car for evidence linked to the slaying of a black youth the previous day. A group of teenagers started to jeer. Police and hooligans started shouting and peeing, and suddenly bricks began to fly. Now, tens of thousands are growing up in Britain. Declared Lord Scarman, the judge who led the official inquiry into the 1981 riots. "The underlying social tensions endure. Many people believe things are worse now."

Students support Lord Scarman's statement. While there is an impressive new municipal housing estate on Rillington Road, where the trouble first erupted, and no fewer than three community advice centres have sprung up alongside the decaying Victorian terrace houses and tenements, many homes and stores damaged in 1981 are still derelict. Plywood boards protect smashed windows, and dozens of unemployed blacks crowd the sidewalk outside the local liquor store. A sharp increase in drug-related crime and a soaring unemployment rate threaten to lead to renewed confrontation.

For the first six months of 1984, statistics show that unemployment in Britain has doubled since the riots. At the beginning of September the district's government-run police force had 1,000 applicants but only 130 work vacancies. A mere one-quarter of young black males in Britain are working, and most of them have only subsistence-level jobs in a city in which the cost of living is among the highest in the world. Said 20-year-old Derek Gill, who claims to have applied for 200 vacancies—many in destructive occupations—in the five years that he has been out of work. "Employers only want blacks in menial positions. Many young blacks feel no hope that they do not even bother to look for jobs."

At the same time, the crime rate has increased markedly. The number of violent robberies, mainly muggings, was 60 per cent higher than in the first six



Garbled buildings: a burning rage

months of 1983. Burglaries rose by 33 per cent. Police say that as much as three-quarters of Britain's street crime is due to a dramatic switch in drug use in the area—from marijuana to such expensive hard drugs as heroin and cocaine. Once addicted, drug users—most of them police—turn to robbery, extortion and other forms of crime to obtain the money needed to purchase a steady supply of expensive narcotics. That trend, says the area commander of police for Brenton, Alexander Marshall, is "not merely a statistic" but on the police eyebook but an increase in human suffering that we must tackle."

In dealing with these problems, Britain's police are handicapped by a shortage of manpower. Many London police officers have been sent to non-policing areas of the country to deal with the violent miners' strikes that has gripped Britain for the past eight months. Still, Britain's police commanders have told the local community association committee that there will be considerably more activity in the district to come but the rise in crime.

If the police increase their presence, the consequences could be explosive. The 1981 riots resulted in large measures from black perspectives of heavy-handed police tactics. Blacker had been complaining for several months that police had been arresting growing numbers of

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their young ones on harassment charges. When the blacks took up their grievances with the police they met official abuse, they contended. The police countered that they had taken official steps to deal fairly and compassionately with blacks. And they argued that the behavior of individual officers was closely monitored and evaluated.

Bryson has had a long history of racial issues. In the late 1970s, in an attempt to catalogue scores of complaints against the police, David Bryan, 37, the London-born son of Jamaican immigrants, helped to start a new group called Black People Against Racist Harassment. But the late, intense Bryan, who ran a bookstore in Bryson at the time, admits that the movement is making little headway. Said Bryan: "Imagine how I feel when a policeman stops me and demands to see my passport. White people ask me where I come from, because to them black means foreign. I am as British as they are. I have never even been to Jamaica."

Still, public and private agencies have poured more than \$70 million into the Bryson area to increase jobs and provide recreational facilities as well as improving its crumbling buildings. At the same time, the police have made strenuous efforts to improve their image through the consultative committee.

But violent outbreaks have strained their relationship with the black community. In August police mistakenly held a black TV reporter for three hours after mistaking him for a burglar and arresting him for allegedly trying to break into a car. He received an official apology.

Later that same month, in an incident reminiscent of the one that sparked the 1984 riots, the arrest of two black teenagers led to an angry confrontation between police and blacks as several youths pushed a truck across the road to barricade it and prevent police vehicles from getting through. Said Leslie Fuller, a 45-year-old black shop owner who dwells in secondhand goods and who has lived for 20 years in Bryson: "What has been achieved in the past two years is not much. But if the police go back to the old ways, they will smash any advance in understanding." Added a black community worker, who asked not to be named: "Any government of color is despotic. People have learned to be very diplomatic, but the anger and frustration smolder as under the surface."

Still, Lord Beauman is not entirely pessimistic. "I see the beginning," he said last month in a reference to the efforts to integrate Bryson's blacks more securely into the community. But, he added: "They are fragile. They are like the human embryo—great potential but a terrible present frailty."

—Dawn North in London.

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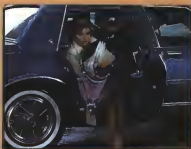
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COLUMN

An offensive sexual report

By Barbara Amiel

Years ago, there was a silly children's book called *Shoe Me*. It epitomized the foolishness of the previous 1860s and 1970s. A West German picture book designed to tell kiddies all about sex by showing them absurd pictures of nude adults with naked children on their laps, hanging toys and garments as pernas and the like. The police seized the book and charged the distributors with obscenity. Many well-known civil libertarians went to court to defend it. It is a curious twist of our times that today some of the same people will be on the new bandwagons that, in the name of protecting children, have returned to a new Victorianism and a regulatory attitude that is playing havoc with the rights of families, our laws and the general sense of adolescent sexuality.

Nothing illustrates that new mentality better than the recently released two-volume report commissioned by the federal government, titled *Sexual Offences Against Children*. Of course, the sexual molestation of children is a diabolical act. Having said that, one is inclined to use the same words to describe this report. The bookbait against the sexual revolution is here. Indeed, I would not be surprised if the authors bring in legislation insisting on the wrapping of naked pants legs in linen as an act to upset the sensitivities of some women and children.

The authors of the Badgley report, as issued after the charades of the Committee on Sexual Offences Against Children and Youth, Robin F. Badgley, a professor of behavioral sciences at the University of Toronto, begin by noting that there is no way to determine the extent of sexual abuse against children in Canada. That does not deter them, however, from saying that the problem is "pervasive" and "deep-rooted" and widespread. That is not surprising given the way the Badgley report keeps together the truly horrifying with the truly trivial.

In order to downplay their findings and establish a "baseline" for the frequency of sexual offences committed against children, youths and adults in Canada, the authors conducted a National Population Survey which involved 1400 persons. Given what constitutes a sexual offence in this report, it is a wonder that the authors are so restrained in their assessment of the situation in Canada as being simply "perva-

sive." I venture to say that, under the terms of the report, there is not a Canadian alive who does not qualify to be classed as a victim of some sexual offence.

A 30-year-old mother talks about the problems she had with an "oversexualized" child who was 14. No sexual act book page but her account is all part of the report. Children aged 8 or 9 playing doctors and nurses are lumped together with the famed legerity of a four-year-old. The sexual abuse of preadolescent children is discussed alongside the sexual molestation and legerity that occurs among adolescents and post-adolescents (such as 17-year-olds). Crimes were alone tells that those things cannot be discussed in the same breath. Conservative measures who do not understand the difference between forced sex with an eight-year-old and heavy petting between a 17-year-old girl and a boy in her home (a person in a place

"Someone may advocate wrapping piano legs in linen to avoid offending the sensibilities of women and children"

of trust, according to the stern moralists of the Badgley report) need their heads examined, not their reports studied.

In fact, the report discusses such different episodes as if there were no such thing as the Badgley's distinction about quality and quantity. If you rape a six-year-old you are liable to as many as 14 years' imprisonment. If you, as a 19-year-old boy, have consensual sex with a 16-year-old, you would be liable for 30 years' imprisonment. In what passes for the committee's mind, four years separate the offences. In my mind, there are light-years between them.

In the name of saving child abuse, the report advocates the abuse of justice among other things. It recommends that children's uncorroborated testimony be accepted in court. That is dangerous, particularly in view of the report's recommendations that fines and education programs on sexual abuse be shown to all kiddies. Since we will clearly not want to show our children explicitly sexual films, we are likely to show them somewhat vague accounts of what "molesting" or "raping" may be. That could easily lead to small children de-

scribing incidents that they think resemble those they have seen on films or have been told about by teachers which are, in fact, perfectly harmless events. Corroboration does not necessarily mean a witness to an episode of abuse. It may be forensic corroborative like hair clothing, sperm, the presence of blood or injury. Corroboration is absolutely fundamental to a fair trial or a sound testimony.

The Badgley report recommends removing the defense available to men charged with sexual offences with a 14- to 16-year-old girl; takes place, the court might find the male innocent if it were proved he was less to blame than the girl.

The Badgley committee recommends removing the defense available to men charged with statutory rape which is now available to a lot of the age difference between him and the girl is less than three years. That defense has meant, in the past, that if a 15-year-old girl and a 16-year-old boy were not sleeping and things got carried away, the boy would not necessarily be charged with statutory rape. Under the terms of the Badgley report he would be.

The Badgley report makes a great fuss about all the occurrences of sexual abuse that are not reported because they occurred between members of family and family liabilities prevented victims from going to the authorities. If it relates to forced sex, rape, torture and those serious cases of abuse that are simply too horrific to describe. But what about the vast number of cases where the Badgley report so often cites—an uncle occasionally fondling his niece when he takes her into bed for insurance. Such behavior is repulsive, but does the committee honestly believe that a child will suffer from incestuous liaisons when her mother's brother is reported for touching her in what may or may not have been a sexual manner and the family is disrupted and the child may be removed from the home?

The report has one significant ordering principle behind it. It is a further attack on the family by feminists and the state in the name of so-called "rape" and sexual workers. As much as one may dislike authoritarian family structures, there is little doubt that it is the family—ever in its most anarchic form—that provides the strictest moral standards for its children. To destroy further the autonomy of the family cannot help but ultimately breed even more promiscuity and immorality.



The Prairies' grim harvest

By Andrew Nikiforak

Across Canada's western wheatlands, farmers reaped a bitter harvest this fall. On his 3,000-acre farm outside Lethbridge, Alta., Rex Lasser was able to salvage only 15 to 20 per cent of the wheat and barley he planted last spring. A drought in July and August, which also ravaged crops in southern Saskatchewan and northwest Manitoba, withered Lasser's income as well as his fields. "That's what you call bad news," observed the second-generation farmer last week. Gary Hladky, farming near Regina, Sask., also harvested less wheat, but also got by for a different reason. Plunging grain prices and slumping costs led Hladky to cut his wheat production by half and instead grow canary seed and farm beans—crops with a more stable market price. Said Hladky: "There is more money in feeding birds than people."

Lasser and Hladky are victims of different difficulties in a common agricultural crisis that spans the Canadian Prairies and is sending economic shock waves across the country. So far this year, 132 farms have declared bankruptcy in the three Prairie provinces, compared with 31 five years ago. The crisis arose from a confluence of factors—bad weather, slack markets, inflated production costs and expensive debts incurred in the expansion of the 1970s. Economists in Western Canada say the difficulties will likely worsen. And the problems affect not only western communities. They have a ripple effect among Ontario farm equipment manufacturers, West Coast grain shippers and a host of other manufacturing, service and retail industries across the country and, indeed, throughout the world.

After four years of low grain prices and rising costs, the dry weather and plague of grasshoppers that thrive in parched conditions raked the southern Prairies and reduced this year's total harvest by 20 per cent below last year. As a result, grain sales will fall by between seven and nine million tons. And that, noted Brian Olsson, an analyst for the Winnipeg-based Canadian Wheat Board, will mean a reduction in export earnings of more than \$1 billion from



Hladky on the farm: declining output guarantees for reaching breakeven point

Maclean's

the more than \$15 billion passed in 1983—"a tremendous value in exchange for a farming community to lose." At the same time, there does not appear to be any prospect of gaining higher prices for wheat there is to sell. A bumper grain harvest in the United States has added to an already glutted international market.

The demands of modern agriculture for heavy investments in mechanized equipment and expensive chemical fertilizers and pesticides have compounded the costs of farming, including the expense of servicing debts built up in a period of historically high interest rates. Agreements compiled by Statistics Canada illustrate the painful cost-price pinch in the decade since the loose year of 1974, while gross farm income on the Prairies declined to \$9.5 billion, total production costs more than tripled to \$17 billion, squeezing net income down by almost one-fifth, to \$1.8 billion last year from \$2.8 billion in 1974. Indeed, the relentless fighting of the costs-price cost has provoked questions about the long-term viability of the Prairie farm.

The promise of some of the world's finest grain-growing land lured early settlers to the Canadian West to develop it as a global breadbasket. But money problems make life on the land less and less attractive. Agriculture, although still a major industry, seems less important than it once was: last year, it accounted for 2.8 cents of every dollar generated in Canada's gross domestic production, precisely half the rate of 30 years earlier. The relative economic importance of farming is declining even on the Prairies, where petroleum, mining, manufacturing and service industries account for expanding shares of productive activity. The Conference Board in Canada, a business-labor think tank, estimated that farming this year will make up five per cent of the provincial gross domestic product in Alberta, down from 8.4 per cent in 1964, less than 12 per cent in Saskatchewan, down from 26.4 per cent; and 5.4 per cent in Manitoba, down from 7.7 per cent 20 years earlier. The Economic Council of Canada concluded in an October report that the grain industry "will not be a major source of growth for the West as the medium to long term."

Despite the decline of farming in the national and regional economies, agriculture's current troubles are contagious. Most directly, farm implement dealers feel the pinch this fall. The traditional post-harvest buying of a bumper tractor, a new combine or the latest seeding machine was missing this year. In Lethbridge farm equipment dealers have scaled down operations, reduced staff and cut back on inventory orders.

Charles Jones, who owns McKay Bros. Farm Implements Ltd., calls the situation "damn serious. We certainly haven't seen it like this before. We could live with the soft agricultural market but now we also have the effect of the drought."

The ailing farm economy threatens the stability of central Saskatchewan, a community that proudly



Morose harvesting situation prompts

calls itself Manitoba's Wheat City. Rex Lasser, Lasser's, a local industrial commissioner. "When farmers lose money, we lose jobs." In the past three months the city has lost three manufacturers and dozens of jobs in business. "When Frank Lasser and Sons Ltd., Brandon's oldest—since 1922—equipment dealership, closed its doors 200 people lost their jobs," says Forbes. "Every time we lose one of these businesses it has a psychological effect on everyone in the community." Forbes

blames low grain prices for the economic decline in a city that serves as a trading area for 185,000 rural Manitobans. "Consumers are getting their bread too damn cheap," added Forbes, who believes that the inflation-lane put in government "taking out a handful of dollars" but in formulating new policies that will provide a better deal for farmers.

Economists trace the origins of the current agricultural downturn to the short-lived boom in world wheat prices in the mid-1970s. Crop failures in the Soviet Union and China helped push the international wheat price to highs that gave Canadian producers as much as \$12 a bushel, tripling the price from a few years earlier. Farmers—who were harvesting bumper crops at the time and reaping bumper returns—used much of their profits, augmented with borrowed money, to make farm improvements and buy new land at a time when the cost of agricultural property was rising sharply. Then, the harvests lagged, and prices declined in the early 1980s. World surplus developed during a U.S.-led partial boycott on sales to the Soviet Union in 1980 to protest the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. Many farmers were left holding heavy debts. "A vertiginous crisis," observed Olsson, "was quickly transformed into a vicious circle."

Coping with heavy debt loads has become a grim fact of life for western farmers and bankers alike. The Bank of Montreal is preparing to dispatch agricultural finance experts from offices in central and northern communities in the Prairies—where crops were generally good—to help out in regions worst hit by the drought and grasshoppers. The reasons experts calculate that as much as 20 per cent of farmers in the worst-hit areas who have borrowed will not have enough cash to meet their financial commitments this winter. Some of those farmers will almost certainly pass the bat of 120 Prairie bankruptcies. Other farmers will likely become discouraged and sell out and leave the land or lose it because of bank foreclosure. Now do the dry numbers portray the personal anguish of financial failure. In July the Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce foreclosed on Rex Lasser's farm near Girardville, Man., because of \$227,900 owed on loans dating from 1981. Gryba, who attributed his failure to bad weather, low grain prices, high interest rates and his own poor management, planned to sell four quarters of land and may work as a hired hand next year. said the 49-year-old farmer: "I wish I could sleep it and start all over again with a clean slate."

Farmers are trying to cope with the better economic realities in sometimes desperate ways. In Saskatchewan an in-

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creasing number of grain producers have started to grow winter wheat, a high-yield grain that is planted in the fall and harvested in July. Some have switched to organic agriculture, using fertilizer and crop rotation. For example, in Idaho dependence on chemical fertilizers still others are turning from traditional flour and feed grains to more marketable lentils, canary seed and sunflowers for oil. But monocultures and farmers agree that crop diversification is only a partial answer.

Increasingly, western farmers are pressing for fundamental changes in government policies and some kind of debt moratorium so the only wage out of financial squeeze. And they are pursuing their hopes on Prime Minister Brian Mulroney's new Conservative government. Nine of the 10 federal cabinet ministers are from the Prairies, compared with one of two in previous Liberal governments. Charles Meyer, the Manitoba farmer who now is minister responsible for the Wheat Board, said last week that the Mulroney government intends to hear an election promise by exempting producers of primary goods—excluding farmers—from the federal flat tax. Meyer also said that the government will adjust the Western Grain Board's role within the program jointly funded by Ottawa and western farmers pays out more promptly and more profitably.

Meyer is more cautious in responding to farmers' demands for a new federal-backed system of "parity pricing" that would ensure that farm-product selling prices do not fall below the production cost. Although Meyer supports the idea in principle, he is aware that it would be unpopular with consumers. In the meantime, Meyer wants to press for better grain export prices, although efforts to re-evaluate supply and demand have been frustrated in turbulent talks in the past few years among the main exporters—the United States, Canada, Australia and Argentina. Still, changing market conditions might make a new round of negotiations productive.

With so many solutions in sight, the plight of the Prairie farmer is expected to worsen next year—some say catastrophically—especially if there is no rise in farmgate prices nor substantial decline in debt charges. Predicted Ralph Anderson, chief manager for the Farm Credit Corp., a federal lending agency. "It's going to be a disaster," he told *Earthlink*. But farmer scraps the dire forecasts more willingly. "It's the closest I've ever been to discouraged," says Lauren. "But you get your teeth, pay your interest rates and hope you can come out of it as in a couple of years."

With Carol Grier in Ottawa, Suzanne Barrow in Calgary and Garry Paulson in Saskatoon.

The man from Spirit River

When the Alberta legislature resumed last week, Grant Notley, the scrappy leader of the tiny Alberta New Democratic Party, wasted no time in attacking Premier Peter Lougheed's Conservative. Notley charged that partly as a result of the 1981 energy agreement with Ottawa, Alberta's production of oil and gas revenues over a five-year period had been reduced by 857 billion. At the end of the week Notley handed a light plane for a scheduled two-hour flight in Peace River, Alta., about 100 miles north of Notley's home in rural Drumheller. But the two-engine Piper Cherokee never arrived. It crashed in heavy fog near Grand Prairie, killing six of the 16 people—including the 45-year-old Notley—and shattering the Alberta legislature of the most recent crisis of Lougheed's solidly entrenched administration.

Late Saturday there was still no indication as to why the Wings Aviation aircraft went down. Search parties began hunting for the Cherokee after it was reported missing on Friday, and the next day a helicopter crew spotted the four survivors—including Alberta Housing Minister Larry Shalton—battered around a fire.

An intense, almost driven, politician, Notley was a lifelong social democrat who for 11 years was as the sole senior member of the legislature facing Lougheed's massive majority. He, declared federal new Leader Bill Broadbent, "devoted his whole life to improving living conditions for all those he so ably represented in the legislature."

Born north of Calgary to socialist parents, Notley took a bachelor of arts degree at the University of Alberta and, after studying law for a year, went to work for the New Democratic party leader in 1968. He was the legislative vice for Spirit River-Peace for three years later. An ardent critic of the Lougheed government's resource-based economic policies and sparse social legislation, Notley was finally joined in the legislature by fellow staffer Ray Martin after the 1984 election. The two made up the official opposition, facing 55 Conservatives and two Independents in the 75-seat legislature. When, when it was suggested that he give up his lonely life in opposition and take a job with then-Premier Ralph Mulroney's NDP government, he is laughing. "I don't want to," Notley replied. "I'm in Alberta, and here I live. Before I hang up my shingle, I want to see Alberta develop into a viable [two]-party system."

—GILLIAN STEWART in Calgary



Mendell, Wilson, Thatcher (below): 'A strange feeling to blow away your wife'

Who killed Jo Ann Wilson?

By Dale Risher

Before dawn, spectators lined up outside the courthouse in the hope of getting a seat inside. Not even a blizzard that virtually paralyzed Saskatchewan could the intense public interest in the trial of politician Colin Thatcher, charged with the murder of his ex-wife. Then, with Thatcher finishing class, his former girlfriend—who was kept under heavy police guard after serving from Palm Springs, Calif.—told him he had been killed with a bullet for his wife and "many times he mentioned he wanted to kill her, or arrange for someone to do it." Lyne Mendell also told the court that after Thatcher's former wife was found bludgeoned and shot to death in Hagan last year, he told her, "It's a strange feeling to blow away your wife."

Charged with the first-degree murder of his ex-wife, Jo Ann Wilson, the 44-year-old Thatcher—a millionaire rancher and former Saskatchewan cabinet minister, appeared relaxed and confident as he heard the case against him called before a jury of seven men and five women. During the first week of the trial—which could go to the jury by the end of this month—an array of experts who examined bullet fragments from the dead woman's head said that a Ruger pistol was probably the weapon used, while a former employee of a Palm Springs gas shop testified that Thatcher bought a Ruger 357-

Magnum revolver in January, 1986. But Gary Anderson, an alleged associate and member of Thatcher's who the Crown claims helped secure "guns, ammunition and clean-up services" for the murder, failed to appear as scheduled as a prosecution witness, after he apparently was overcome by stress. In short order, Crown prosecutors Roger Kajava and Al Johnson presented what Kajava called "the direct evidence" against Thatcher, who had been involved in a dispute with Jo Ann over the custody of their three children.

Mendell, 34, who is now married to the manager of a Palm Springs television station, told the court that she began a sometimes violent relationship with the politician, the son of former Saskatchewan premier Ross Thatcher, in the fall of 1986. "The domestic blows were so severe," she claimed that she and her husband had received threatening telephone calls recently, testified that Thatcher told her in 1985 how he had come to Regina and fired a rifle shot at his remarried couple through a window of her home. Thatcher explained, according to Mendell, that he misinterpreted the

darkness of the glass and only wounded Jo Ann.

Two years later, on the night of Jo Ann's murder, Mendell said that Thatcher telephoned her early in the evening in Palm Springs and said "I'm going out now. This might be the night. Sleep around." About two hours later Mendell said Thatcher called again and exclaimed, "Oh my God—suppose the police have been shot in her house and killed."

In an intense 2½-hour cross-examination by Thatcher's defense lawyer, Gerald Allright, Mendell explained to the court that she assumed that Thatcher had been involved in the killing but that he pretended to

be shocked at Jo Ann's death because he feared his telephone might be tapped. When Thatcher arrived in Palm Springs shortly after the killing, Mendell was living in his condominium. Asked by Allright what kind of women "blend" with a man when she knows he has committed murder, the former California resident replied, "Someone [who is] afraid that if she didn't, she'd get smacked around."

Mendell denied suggestions by Allright that she was bitter over the fact that Thatcher never married her. But she admitted that in May, 1985, near the time Thatcher was sworn in as an elected member of the legislature, Thatcher's home in Moose Jaw, Dist. 10, was thought because Thatcher refused to marry her, Mendell said, she took an overdose of pills.

"I wouldn't go so far as to say he beat me up, but I was on the floor of the den because of his hitting me."

In the end, Mendell provided the most chilling evidence so far in the trial when she described Thatcher's reaction to newspaper accounts of his wife's death. She testified that after reading the story that said his wife had been beaten and then shot, he remarked to her that "I don't know why they said that I didn't beat her."



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Searching for Tory secrets

The police were baffled, and the victims of the crimes professed to be equally puzzled. But recent break-ins at two suites of Montreal offices and the disappearance of confidential Conservative party documents, including some of Prime Minister Brian Mulroney's own papers, has raised questions last week about what the perpetrators might have been seeking and about what may have been taken.

The first break-in took place on Sept. 30, when someone broke a lock to get



Montreal more questions than answers

into the office of Roger Nantel, a Montreal communist councillor who has served as a Mulroney adviser. Afterward, office staff discovered that documents—including strategy notes and personal papers reflecting Mulroney's political thoughts and plans from the time of his first unsuccessful bid for the Conservative party leadership in 1976—were missing. Less than a week later party workers discovered that the federal Conservative party headquarters in Montreal had also been broken into, although it was not immediately clear what, if anything, was taken. Local Conservative officials and the Montreal police, who were called to investigate, refused to speculate about the identity of those who carried out the break-ins. But Nantel commented, "It is easy to believe that whoever took [the documents] was looking to ruin Brian or the party."

In the first break-in the intruders entered Nantel's 10-room suite of offices, on the ground floor of a condominium in Old Montreal, near historic Notre Dame cathedral. Because Nantel worked closely with Mulroney for the past eight years, he had stored hundreds of party documents in the comfortably furnished office. Besides taking party documents—Nantel estimated that they took "enough papers to fill three briefcases"—the thieves stole a small radio, which was later found empty and abandoned in a nearby vacant lot, as well as a Macintosh personal computer, computer discs and a television set.

The second break-in took place about 12 weeks ago at the Tory headquarters on the eighth floor of a modern high-rise building on Montreal's President Kennedy avenue. The thieves apparently broke in during the weekend "so they had lots of time to go through our files," said Richard Labelle, who served as a regional Conservative party co-ordinator during the campaign for the Sept. 4 federal election. "We were in the process of moving our papers from the 16th floor" to the eighth floor, said Labelle, "so everything is still in boxes. We don't know what's missing until we unpack them all."

But one obvious possibility was that the intruders broke into the party headquarters to look for a document that they were unable to find in Nantel's office. Det. Robert Fuller of the Montreal Urban Community Police speculated that the target might have been a list of election campaign contributions to compare with the official list to be published next month. But party officials refused to say whether such a list was missing. Somebody may also have been trying to find out who bankrolled Mulroney's campaign for the party leadership eight years ago or his successful bid in 1985. (While the law requires disclosure of election fund sources 60 days after the voting, there is no legal need to make leadership campaign donations public.) Nantel would say only that some of the stolen papers "were private and were related to strategies we discussed. There was nothing we needed to hide."

In the meantime, the Montreal police complained about the lack of co-operation from Tory officials. "The break-ins were a high priority for us when they happened," said Fuller, "but now they [the party officials] don't seem to care, so why should we?" Fuller said that he had been told only that the missing papers contained confidential information, "but nothing sensitive." A lock was turned off Nantel's office door, said Fuller, and as for the Tory office break-in, "they could have got in with a credit card."

—BRUCE WALLACE in Montreal



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Shultz comes to listen



Shultz: 'Museum Clerk'

McTeer looked on unimpressedly. Shultz went on to praise the new and friendly tone in Canadian-U.S. relations. In their talks, Clark was unable to win a commitment from Shultz to take action on an issue that irritates Ottawa daily—and runs. But that was probably understandable because the U.S. presidential elections were only three weeks away and Shultz was in Canada, as an aide explained, "basically in a listening mode."

A question of access

When the federal government of Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau introduced legislation earlier this year to set up the Canadian Security Intelligence Service (CSIS), some opposition politicians and civil libertarians protested that Ottawa's intelligence agents would have access to far too much information about Canadians. But to Solicitor General Blais MacKay disclosed last week, Canada's national spy agency does not have access to the national police computer system—even though every other major police force in Canada does. The somewhat bizarre situation resulted from the fact that Canada's spy agency lost their police access when the CSIS officially took over from the RCMP's old Security Service last July. Now, even though the FBI's National Information Center in Washington has access to the Canadian Police Information Center (CPIC) computer, the CSIS will not be able to run even a routine motor vehicle check without making a request to the Ministry. That may be because the Ministry are still reeling over losing power and prestige to the new security agency. Deputy Solicitor General Fred Gibson admitted that case director Ted Fain had indeed encountered "areas of difficulty or roughness with regard to communication" with the Ministry. MacKay said that he would look into the matter and take steps to see that the CSIS had access to the information it needed.

An overdue exoneration

The eight years that Kenneth Norman Warwick spent behind bars were, as he explained last week, "very tough. I don't have the time in a few minutes to tell you how tough, but it was very tough. If I pleaded guilty, had a full trial, I could have got out quicker." But Warwick, 46, insisted all along that he was innocent of the sexual and rape of a Vancouver woman for which he was tried and convicted in 1976. Warwick's good friend, Tracy Harkness, and pro-securer rights activist, Chare Chabre, have been involved in a campaign to get the fact that in 1980 he was convicted of a similar crime but served 12 years for that offence. In the 1979 case, evidence

was played down that later enabled the two women to prove Warwick's innocence. As a result of their efforts in tracking down the real assailant (who committed suicide in 1983), Warwick was released from British Columbia's Maximum Prison Oct. 31 after receiving a pardon from Ottawa. Warwick now hopes to win financial compensation from Ottawa or the British Columbia government. Coincidentally, there were new developments in the matter of David Marshall, the Muncie Indian who served 11 years in prison for a murder he did not commit. Halifax lawyer Kirby Grant produced a confidential 1983 RCMP report that suggested, among other things, that the Halifax police persuaded witnesses to change their testimony during Marshall's 1971 trial.

The invisible menace

In the late 1970s alarm over high levels of potentially carcinogenic radon gas found in basements around mining and processing centers in Ontario prompted a survey by the federal health department to check existing levels in other parts of the country. After monitoring taps around 14,000 homes in 15 Canadian cities, the department's Radiation Protection Bureau discovered in 1980 that levels of naturally occurring radon were high in the Prairie provinces—and highest of all in Winnipeg. While homes near a uranium mine in Illinois, Lake, Ont., showed an average radon content of 600 Bq/l (one "working level"—the unit used to measure contamination), the average in Winnipeg was 6000. Sixteen per cent of the city's homes showed surprisingly high levels of radon—which is believed to cause lung cancer. Although Ottawa disclosed general information about the radon study in 1980, a report on findings in Western Canada—including Winnipeg—was only handed to the Manitoba government in August and was not made public until the CBC's television program fifth aired reported on it last week. For their part, provincial health officials played down the findings, pointing out that while it is known about radon gas—and that in Winnipeg the incidence of lung cancer is no higher than the Canadian average.

Getting back the blues



Corded: a surprise

Prime Minister Brian Mulroney declared during last summer's federal election campaign that a Conservative government would restore the three arms of the Canadian Armed Forces. They would replace the standard-issue green outfits worn by all servicemen since the Liberal government ended the forces in 1968. But Defence Minister Robert Crockett's own officials expressed surprise last week when the Nova Scotia commandant during a visit to Britain that next July 1—Canada Day, and the 125th anniversary of the Royal Canadian Navy—was the target date for getting 15,000 members of the country's maritime defence force, as the senior service is known now, back into navy blue. After returning to Ottawa, Crockett admitted that he might have to "use good looks and personality" to get approval for the funds needed to re-equip Canada's sailors—an estimated \$5 million.

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A wary quest for peace



El Salvadorans rallying for peace in La Palma, hoping for the beginning of the end of a long and brutal civil struggle

The question of a ceasefire was not on the agenda. Now was the central issue in El Salvador's civil war—the sharing of power with left-wing guerrillas. Still, as President José Napoleón Duarte left the mountain village of La Palma last week, his first official contact with the rebel military and political leaders in five years had stirred a sense of optimism out of all proportion to its results. The euphoria did not last. By week's end, government troops—reportedly with three U.S. military advisers in the vanguard—clashed with the insurgents for the first time in more than a month in the northwestern mountains. A reconnaissance plane crashed in heavy rain near a guerrilla stronghold north of San Salvador, and the U.S. state department said four Americans aboard—all of whom were killed—were working for the CIA. In the eastern zone guerrillas briefly captured an order keeping traffic off major highways. Said a U.S. diplomat: "Each side has now demonstrated to its friends that it is willing to look for peace, so they don't have to worry about the question of getting on with the war."

Indeed, the only agreement reached during Duarte's historic 41-hour agreement with the guerrillas was to meet again later next month. But in a nation torn by more than 50,000 deaths since

1979, even that faltering step toward peace represented a major advance. As word of the decision spread, thousands of Salvadorans emerged from huts along the rutted roads leading to La Palma—50 km north of San Salvador, the capital—tied long after nightfall stood in pouring rain cheering the victory. "We want peace," they chanted. "Viva la paz, viva la paz" ("Long live peace"), chanted children waving white flags and palm fronds.

The moment itself, prompted by Duarte's surprise invitation to the rebels during an Oct. 8 address to the United Nations, was held in La Palma's modern parish church and witnessed by Roberto Cordero, Archbishop Arturo Rivera y Damas. But the proposals each side presented were little more than restatements of positions already advocated publicly. The guerrillas affirmed the four-point Martí National Liberation Front (FMLN) and the political wing, the Democratic Revolutionary Front (DRF), handed Duarte a list of 28 demands, including

pay cuts for the president and the military command and reform for junior soldiers. For his part, Duarte gave each of the five guerrilla representatives a copy of what he called "my bible"—El Salvador's constitution—and invited the rebels to lay down their weapons and take their chances at the ballot box. "We cannot offer armistice," the steady Christian Democratic leader admitted afterward. "Neither can we offer peace from morning to night." While the rebels welcomed the dialogue as "very positive," there was little evidence of any significant shift in positions. "It

was a first step," conceded FMLN president Guillermo Ungo, "but there are many steps to take."

What divides Duarte from the insurgents is nothing less than a fundamental dispute about the political structure that should prevail in El Salvador. The guerrillas have consistently rejected Duarte's call to join in the creation of a pluriclass system. "Democracy cannot be achieved with traditional parties," insisted

Duarte: a gentler war



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Not are next month's talks, to be moderated by the Catholic church, likely to lead to an early settlement. "It is ridiculous to think our army is going to lay down its arms," declared Commander-in-Chief Francisco Castillo, from his rebel base camp in the San Jacinto Mountains overlooking La Palma. "There is no discussion about ending military action."

Risk, however suggested that the rebels had little choice but to meet with Duarte. Superior training and equipment have made the anti-terrorist Salvadorean Army—55,000 strong—a more potent fighting force. And as Duarte has gradually gained legitimacy and stature in the court of world opinion, the Marxist-Leninist guerrillas have suffered a corresponding decline. Whatever the motivation, both sides knew that last week's encounter had to produce some agreement, however meagre. In addition to consenting to meet again, a formal ceasefire and from the steps of the church said both sides had agreed to efforts to "humanize" the war.

As analysts weighed the consequences of last week's meeting there was speculation that Duarte's initiative might settle the broader Central American peace plan—a draft treaty aimed at securing peace in Central America. The left-wing Sandinista junta in Nicaragua has already accepted the draft treaty, but El Salvador, Honduras and Costa Rica have refused Washington's demands that the document is deficient. The Nicaraguans declined to attend a meeting last week in Tegucigalpa, the Honduran capital, which had been called to discuss proposed amendments. But observers said the final space for Central American—authored initially by Panama, Mexico, Venezuela and Colombia 11 months ago—could come this week in San José, Costa Rica, where the Central American representatives would try to meet the U.S. objections. Conceding that time was running out, Colombian Foreign Minister Aguirre Romero observed, "We are hurrying slowly."

Consequently, the dramatic summit in La Palma will lead to an equally protracted search for peace in El Salvador. Indeed, one European diplomat suggested last week that Duarte's meeting with the rebels led to a "new era" in Central America. The implication seemed clear while the process itself is unpredictable, both sides keep it alive simply for fear of being blamed for its outright failure. —PAUL BLANKEN in La Palma.

PHILIPPINES

Omens of conspiracy

It deliberated for 10 months, interviewed dozens of witnesses and sampled thousands of pages of evidence. But last week, at the latest in a series of self-imposed deadlines passed without delivery of the final report, the commission probing the assassination of Philippine opposition leader Benigno Aquino seemed no closer to agreement. The five-member board, chaired by former judge Corason Aguirre, was reportedly stalemated on a question of profound political importance: whether its name Gen. Fabian Ver, army chief of

staff and a confidant of President Ferdinand Marcos, as an accomplice in a military-motivated plot to assassinate the popular Aquino.



Aguirre, a key witness, recalled his theory, pre-empting the board's findings

At a minimum, the Aguirre board is expected to replicate the upper military strata, including the first force chief, Gen. Lucio Garcia, and 10 other senior officers. A 479-page report by the commission's lawyers, said to form the basis of the panel's own final conclusions, suggests that the military's elaborate plans for protecting Aquino when he returned to Manila International Airport on Aug. 31, 1983, "were nothing but a gigantic hoax." The legal staff also discussed as a crime the army's attempts to tie Aquino's murder to Eduardo Guevarra, a "hit man" claimed to have been hired by Communist insurgents. Parents into established that better fragments from Aquino's body had not come from Guevarra's magazine revolver.

But, alone among the panelists, Aguirre has stubbornly insisted citing Ver directly as a conspirator

exposed before the end of October. Indeed, at one point last week, the military seemed willing to disavow the commission's findings in advance. A key witness, airport maintenance worker Celso Lozano, recalled seeing testimony that he had watched an army scout shoot Aquino in the hand from behind on the stairs leading from the China Airlines plane that had brought the former senator back to Manila from exile in the United States. The retractions was contained in a letter delivered to the commission by a driver attached to the presidential security command.

For Marcos, already facing economic troubles and a Communist guerrilla offensive, the Aguirre inquiry clearly posed the gravest threat to his 13-year reign. Yet most Filipinos last week seemed inclined to agree with the author of the leaked legal opinions, who concluded with the fervent hope that "the truth will become so widely broadcast that, in the words of an ancient bard, 'what has happened, even the fool knows'." —LEN SUMANANG in Manila

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Tracking the terrorists

By British standards the security measures were unprecedented. Thatcher watched from a hill overlooking the 400-year-old church of St. Peter and St. Paul. Other police patrolled nearby woods and lanes and mingled with the congregation of about 30 at Sunday services at the Rushmore hamlet village of Killesnobergh. But inside the church Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's thought to last week appeared to be elsewhere. Dressed immaculately in black, she was visibly moved as the recede, Rev. David Horner, called for silent prayer for the victims of the bombing by the Provisional Wing of the Irish Republican Army Oct. 12. The explosion, in Brighton's Grand Hotel, killed four people and injured 25, including Industry Secretary Norman Tebbit. And it seriously injured Thatcher herself. As she left the church the prime minister wiped away tears. Later she commented: "It was a lovely morning and it seemed to me that this was the day I was not meant to see. Then suddenly I thought, 'There are some of my dearest friends who are not seeing this day'."



Thatcher in mourning: dejected

For Britain's Iron Lady it was a rare, if brief, display of vulnerability. In short order, the bombing had shocked in drastic new restrictions on contacts between government leaders and the public. More urgently for security forces in Britain and Ireland, it posed challenges over two impending top-level meetings. In November, Thatcher is due in Dublin to discuss new methods of countering this terrorism with Irish Prime Minister Garret FitzGerald. In December, European Community heads of government will hold a summit meeting in the Irish capital. Either gathering could offer the IRA an opportunity to stage another assassination attempt, and the Irish government has weakly protested by agreeing that armed British security personnel should guard Thatcher during her visits.

It was also clear that the Brighton bombing had dramatically altered Britain's political landscape. In London authorities expressed concern over this week's resumption of House of Commons business and the state opening of a new session of Parliament on Nov. 6 by Queen Elizabeth II. In swift succession, top civil servants began an intensive review of procedures and security forces issued a "black" alert, the highest category of readiness for terrorist attack. Armed guards patrolled Heathrow Airport as the Queen re-

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turned home from a US holiday. At the same time, police stormed the entrance to Downing Street, where crowds normally gather, when Thatcher returned to No. 10. And at the House of Commons officials searched visitors before allowing them to enter. Said Cmdr William Mackintosh, head of Scotland Yard's elite anti-terrorist squad: "I don't discount the possibility that a unit could still be in this country."

Meanwhile, a controversy raged over the porous security arrangements at the Grand Hotel during the ill-fated Conservative Party conference. Critics

accused local Sussex county police of ignoring a warning from Britain's MI-5 national security service that the IRA was planning an attack. In response, local police chief Roger Birch said that MI-5's alert, distributed to all police forces, specified neither the place nor the timing of any operation.

An intensive police investigation did not produce any concrete information about the IRA hit team's method of operation, or the specific identities of the attackers. An forensic expert lifted the hotel rubble for clues, police theorized that the bombers had concealed the de-

vice in a bathroom stall on the hotel's sixth floor. The 30-lb gelignite bomb had a sophisticated timing device like those in video recorders, police added, and it might have been installed a full month before the conference. In an effort to identify suspects, police sought to interview all 288 guests staying in the hotel, as well as about 1,500 people attending a dance at the Grand on the night of the bombing, and hotel staff. Police also tried, unsuccessfully, to trace a motorcycle seen riding away from the hotel clubhouse after the explosion. And at what's said, police were searching for a thin, bearded man in his mid-30s seen three days before the blast carrying a silver photographic case into the south-facing room where the bomb exploded. One injury victim, Tory western area chairman Gordon Shattock, recalled how the explosion sent him plummeting into the Grand's basement. Staggering to an ambulance, he was asked, "Where have you come from?" His reply: "By express lift from the north floor." Shattock's wife, Jeanne, was killed by the blast.

Theories abounded about the bombers' motives. Dublin sources close to the IRA's political wing, Sean Pádraic, said that the organization had decided to murder Thatcher after the 1980 deaths of 10 republican hunger strikers in a Belfast jail. The IRA had planned an attack at last year's annual Tory conference in the northern resort of Blackpool, the sources added, but the terrorists abandoned the attempt because preparations were not completed in time. For their part, officials in London and Dublin claimed that the bombing was also a response to two major reverses that the IRA suffered in September: the discovery of a bomb factory with 1,000 timing devices near Dublin, and the seizure of a massive arms shipment aboard the fishing boat *Marina Ann*. Last week cabinet officials in Britain also cited the U.S.-registered tanker *Valkalish*, suspected of ferrying the arms across the Atlantic before transferring them to the *Marina Ann*.

Government sources also contend that the IRA was attempting to block efforts to forge new security agreements and police solutions for Northern Ireland. But those in riotous show little promise of success. Questioned last week about prospects for her November talks with PitaGerald, Thatcher seemed pessimistic. "I cannot think of any new initiative," she said. "Every one is being forward, if acceptable to one side, is repugnant to the other." But if solutions seemed no nearer at hand, the British too strictly also seemed likely to promote—on suspended—Anglo-Irish co-operation. Said Thatcher: "Something like this has a very soothing effect."

—DAVID NORTH in London.

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A resonant choice



Tutu, voice of courage

The homesickness welcome was transcended by standing and singing. Black South Africans saluted Anglican Bishop Desmond Tutu, 55, a long-standing critic of his nation's apartheid policies, who last week was awarded the prestigious Nobel Peace Prize. In using Tutu, general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, the Nobel committee stated that "this year's award should be seen as a renewed recognition of the courage and heroism shown by black South Africans in their use of peaceful methods in the struggle against apartheid." In Pretoria, the South African government returned courtesies, but Tutu, returning home from a visit to New York, declared that economic and diplomatic gestures would ultimately force Pretoria to abandon its policy of racial segregation. "The alternative," he said, "is a bloodbath."

Rotating Moscow's crop

The meeting of the Communist Party Central Committee this week was set to open in Moscow well ahead of its scheduled November session. The extraordinary party fueled speculation among Kremlin watchers that a shakeup in Soviet leadership was imminent. The subject of persistent rumors, Prime Minister Nikolai Tikhonov, 70, who has repeatedly expressed a desire to retire humbly. Another question concerned the health of Konstantin Chernenko, the Soviet president, after dropping out of the public eye, responded for a meeting last week with Syrian president Hafez al-Assad and gave an interview to *The Washington Post*. But Chernenko's breathing was described as labored and his speech widely. Soviet editors noted that the Central Committee was convened not to make Politburo changes but to discuss the dire state of Soviet agriculture. For the fifth time in as many years, the grain harvest has fallen short of Kremlin targets—despite incentive schemes and massive state investments. Ironically, the agriculture portfolio belongs to the man most often mentioned as Chernenko's probable successor, Mikhail Gorbachev, 55, the Politburo's youngest member. That potential embarrassment sparked a further line of speculation—that this week's gathering would quietly lift Gorbachev's agricultural burden, leaving him in charge of Soviet economic and ideological affairs, portfolios less likely to stain the public record.

Brown's suicidal trend

The once fervent for the annual student council elections at Brown University in Rhode Island was three times larger than normal. But the reason had less to do with politics (has with a number three on the ballot—the controversial "suicide pill" question. After submitting the candidate of their choice, Brown students were asked to vote on whether they wished the university's health services to stock cyanide pills for use in the aftermath of a nuclear war. The result: more than 68 per cent—1,544 out of a total of 1,521 students—indicated that they would rather commit suicide than suffer the

effects of a nuclear fallout. The suicide question became an issue on the Brown campus after a group of undergraduate students adapted the idea from *On the Road*, a 1957 novel by Neal Shute which dealt with the American survivors of a nuclear war. Rather than allow people to die lingering deaths from exposure to fallout, the novel's doctors dispensed poison pills. Look what Brown administrators said that they are taking the results of the referendum seriously. "These students are reflective of a whole population that is fearful of the consequences of nuclear war," declared Robert Emsley, vice-president for university relations. Still, it was clear that Brown had no intention of taking the students' advice. Added Emsley: "Throws students the whole issue of suicide as an alternative."

Do-it-yourself terror

As a primer in the black art of subversion, the manual seemed to contain all the essentials: how to eliminate enemies, martyrs, friends and blackmail the neutral. But last week word came that the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency had itself produced the 36-page guide to terrorism—and helped distribute it to rebels fighting Nicaragua's left-wing government—sparked a firestorm of controversy in Washington. Demanding the resignation of CIA director William Casey, House Speaker Thomas (Tip) O'Neill ordered an investigation to see whether the agency had violated a 1961 executive order prohibiting government employees from abetting assassination attempts. The House select committee on intelligence began its own probe. And the White House, insisting that the Reagan administration neither advocated nor condoned subversive tactics, set two more reviews in motion, including one by the CIA's inspector general and another by the president's intelligence oversight board. According to officials, the manual, titled Psychological Operations in Guerrilla War, was designed to generate support for the contra, as the Nicaraguan rebels are known, and was written for the CIA by a low-level freelance employee working in the region. Some 2,000 copies were printed, but only 300 were distributed. Explained Adolfo Calles, president of the rebel Nicaraguan Democratic Force: "It contains some things we do not practice."

Nkomo's opening move



Mugabe's meaningless move

With its first elections since independence in 1980 due in February, Zimbabwe's political players are set for a heated campaign. Prime Minister Robert Mugabe, leader of the Zimbabwe African National Union party, has lifted curfew and released Bishop Abel Muzorewa, head of the minority United National African Council, after 30 months in detention—apparent efforts to reduce tensions in the former British colony of Rhodesia. But at a news conference last week of the Zimbabwe African People's Union, leader Joshua Nkomo dismissed the moves as meaningless. Denouncing Mugabe, his archrival, Nkomo attacked the prime minister's proposal to transform Zimbabwe eventually into a Marxist one-party state. Said Nkomo: "In less than five years the promise of independence has turned into a reality of suspicion, terror and failure."

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But the bank's most effective means of gaining the approval of customers with a modest income may well be the introduction of Automated Teller Machines (ATMs) computerized outlets that replace human tellers. After strong initial customer resistance, the bank is now finding that the ATMs' accessibility offsets the absence of personal attention from the teller. Still, a recent Royal Bank survey estimates that although 70 per cent of the bank's customers have ATM cards, only about 30 per cent use them regularly. As a result, many branches have introduced special programs to familiarize their customers with the machines. The banks are also testing a new generation of ATMs for introduction in 1985 that can service two customers at a time, dispense coins and a broader range of bills and record more than one transaction on a statement.

But many critics say that the publicity over the introduction of electronic services has distracted the attention of consumers from another, potentially controversial trend: Banks have raised service charges on everything from cheque-writing to overdrafts by as much as 50 per cent in the past two years. Said Andrew Cohen, director-general of the Consumers' Association of Canada: "The banks are not required to explain to anyone why they need higher fees." He added, "They are heavily regulated in some areas and not at all in the cost of services." At the same time, the banks argue that charges for services in Canada are among the lowest of any country in the world and that the fee increases are necessary just to keep up with higher costs.

Clearly, a revolution is under way in an industry that historically has been stodgy and uncomfortable. Said Bank of Montreal spokesman Roy Howard: "We have been spurred by the thought of competition. With the probability of more deregulation the banks are taking all sorts of initiatives." For wealthy customers with access to exclusive brokerage banks that trend has particularly satisfying consequences. ☐

The cost of confrontation



Striking workers in Ontario rapidly spreading effects and strained union ties.

The long-anticipated showdown in the auto industry finally began last week. After three months of contract negotiations with General Motors of Canada Ltd., 36,000 members of the United Auto Workers (UAW) went on strike demanding higher wages and fewer work hours. The repercussions in the giant Ontario, flat-based auto-maker and to the Canadian economy were immediate. Throughout Central Canada, the base of the nation's auto industry, hundreds of car parts suppliers faced falling profits if the strike is prolonged, and major steel companies prepared for a costly drop in demand from GM. A lengthy strike, declared economists, would cut back the nation's economic growth in the fourth quarter by 1.2 per cent annually.

The walkout began when GM and UAW negotiators failed to reach agreement on a new contract before a union-imposed strike deadline passed. GM had offered the union a contract modelled on one already agreed to last month by 896,940 car members and General Motors in the United States. That accord emphasized job security and profit-sharing. But in the Toronto talks union negotiators stressed that profit-sharing was not a substitute for wage increases. The union turned down the firm's offer of a 3.25-per-cent wage increase in the first year and lump-sum payments in the second and third years of a new contract. Instead, negotiators demanded a three-per-cent wage increase in each year of a three-year contract.

Lump-sum payments instead of wage increases are not popular with the union because new salary levels form the basis for future pay gains.

According to Alex Murray, dean of the school of business and economics at Wilfrid Laurier University in Waterloo, Ont., the Canadian GM is fighting a trend to profit-sharing that is growing in Europe and now in the United States. In such a system, workers agree to share profits and in doing them when times are hard for the industry. Canadian union members, said Murray, "are not willing to take the risk. They only want the benefits." But union spokesmen argued that after making major wage concessions in 1982—a year in which GM Canada lost \$75 million—the union wants to share GM's record profits of \$675.6 million in 1983.

Talks between the two sides continued late last week but there was no indication that an early settlement would be reached. And experts expected that the strike would quickly lead to layoffs in car assembly plants in the United States, which rely heavily on parts produced in Canada. As well, if GM's overall profit drops because of the walkout, GM workers in the United States will receive less under their profit-sharing scheme. The strike will also put a heavy strain on the relations between Canadian GM workers and their U.S. counterparts. But at week's end, union negotiators in Toronto appeared resolved to stick to their independent course.

—DAVE SELIGER

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PHILIPS

Mulholland's turnover troubles

Since takeover as head of the Bank of Montreal (B of M) in 1976, William Mulholland has earned a reputation as a brilliant, if straggled, executive who has transformed a moribund institution into one of Canada's most dynamic banks. During his nine-year tenure he has overseen a massive modernization and streamlining of the bank's operations. As well, he has led it aggressively into the international arena, orchestrating multibillion-dollar loan syndication deals with foreign banks such as the \$1.25-billion refinancing package for Hydro-Quebec in 1980. But Mulholland's overhaul and his hard-driving, demanding style have also created dissension among his subordinates and have led to periodic waves of resignations. Last week the corridors of Canada's largest bank were buzzing with talk of low morale after the latest round of departures—four senior executives and an untold number of middle-management personnel.

In the most recent spate of defections the first senior executive to leave was vice-chairman Hartland M. MacDonald, who resigned in August to take over as chairman of Royal Trust of Canada. William Harter, an executive vice-president, followed suit and will join MacDonald at Royal as executive vice-president of consumer financial services on Nov. 1. Michael Swarczewski, an executive vice-president, will also leave in November to become president of The Mercantile Bank of Canada. And last week bank spokesman Ray Howard announced that Jeffrey Lensen, a senior vice-president, will leave soon to become an executive vice-president with the Crocker National Bank in the United States.

Mulholland declined comment on the departures, but Howard pointed out that all four left for better jobs. And most of those who have resigned from the bank also maintain that they left to join an old company, not one of its executives who requested anonymity said Mulholland rarely offered congratulations for a well-performed job and he called him a "very hard-nosed gentleman." John McNeil, a former vice-president of investments, was one of seven executives who left the bank in a six-month period in 1979. Now a senior vice-president of Sun Life Assurance of Canada, he said, "In public he [Mulholland] treated people with courtesy but he was a tough and demanding boss."

According to Harter one reason for low morale among employees at the bank was the separation of commercial and retail banking that began more than two years ago and was completed in August. He said the bank redevel-

oped 20,000 jobs in that period, creating severely among employees who wondered whether they would fit into the reorganized bank. Said Harter: "When we make organizational changes that we think are good, we do them more quickly than other banks."

For his part, MacDonald said it was the offer of a better job elsewhere and not friction with Mulholland that prompted him to leave the bank after 28 years' service. Despite his decision to

leave, MacDonald defended the bank and Mulholland from charges of bad management. Said MacDonald: "Really what you have done is taken a very good institution that perhaps was somewhat paralytic and tried to make it more professional. As you go through that, everybody says 'Oh, they have stopped caring.' That is a perception that is not based on fact. Mulholland cares very much." But with top-level executives continuing to leave, a widely held perception remains that there is trouble at the Bank of Montreal.

—ROBERT BRUCE

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COMMITMENT TO
EXCELLENCE
Partial lease programs
available in select areas only. See your
Oldsmobile dealer for details. Do what you like—let
us deliver it to you. Calais, as well as all Oldsmobile
vehicles, are built to your specifications. And we
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dealer for details.

BUSINESS NOTES

The free-fall of black gold

Fears of a major drop in the world price of oil gripped Middle Eastern capitals last week when Nigeria, a member of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, slashed the price of its oil by \$2, to \$10 a barrel. Nigeria's action matched similar price cuts last week on North Sea oil by Great Britain and Norway.

All three nations were responding to downward pressure on oil prices on the Rotterdam spot market—where the commodity is sold according to demand, not official price levels. But Nigeria's breach of price solidarity, prompted by the world glut in oil, led some industry analysts to predict a pricing free-fall in which crude's key \$20-a-barrel price for Saudi light crude might soon plummet by as much as \$5—an event that would impact the finances of debt-laden Third World oil producers such as Mexico. One representative of last week's price cuts was a drop in the share prices of energy firms on world stock markets while the stocks of industries that use oil fell sharply. An alarmed United Arab Emirates oil minister, Mansur al-Ghurair, declared that OPEC would call an emergency meeting this week to "defend the market by oil wars and no one." But OPEC has at least one factor working in its favor: The West's long cold winter, when demand for oil increases dramatically, is less than a month away.

A tough plan for growth

Overriding the murkiness from the federal government would probably be "incredulous," the Canadian Manufacturers' Association (CMA) proposed a series of harsh solutions to aid the beleaguered Canadian economy last week. In a 48-page brief to the Royal Commission on the Economy the CMA recommended that current laws governing child labor, statutory holidays, minimum wages and even health and safety procedures in the workplace should be relaxed. Among the CMA's proposals, companies that decided to lay off employees should no longer be required to give advance notice, and all existing social assistance programs, including unemployment insurance, should be dropped. The CMA argued that existing workplace legislation is of no benefit if it simply increases labor costs so much that it drives employers out of the marketplace. But one CMA stipula-

tion made the acceptance of its recommendations highly unlikely: companies would only be allowed to follow the suggestions if workers agreed to them.

A 'mumble' will not be enough

The privately funded Conference Board of Canada last week said that, in order for Canadians to achieve economic

growth in the 1990s, the U.S. government will have to cut its budget deficit—expected to reach nearly \$200 billion U.S. this year—by at least \$80 billion. That measure would decrease the competition for money in credit markets and allow interest rates to fall. Putting a movement, Canada's economy will have a slow-down. Conference Board chief economist Thomas Maxwell predicted that U.S. President Ronald Reagan is unlikely to take such an unpopular hard line. Reagan, said Maxwell, will merely "put in a \$30-billion to \$40-billion down-payment and mumble."

MORE PEOPLE IN CANADA DRINK
MARTINI ROSSO THAN VISIT THE
BALLET IN BEAVER LODGE.



JUST.



A recipe for national success

By Peter C. Newman

Even the most cynical members of Canada's business community have welcomed the overwhelming mandate of the new Conservative government. This is not so much because of any deep belief in Brian Mulroney (whom they bitterly love) but because the PC leader's move into power has allowed them, after a gap of nearly two decades, to believe in themselves.

Business confidence is a fragile commodity, based much more on perception than reality. The dismal facts about the Canadian economy were the same before and after Sept. 4, yet the election has altered the country's economic meteorology. Instead of plotting escape routes for their investment funds, most businessmen are striving with optimism and self-confidence these days, busy figuring out how best to support Ottawa's priorities in moving the economy.

Some of the most interesting and specific suggestions on what Mulroney's economic mission ought to be, are being made from Andy Stratos, the Bay Street restaurant genius whose private \$70-million investment fund has earned its 70 participants an astounding 30-per-cent annualized return since it started less than a year ago. Few money men were hit harder by the recession than Stratos, who lost an estimated \$50 million, suffered a grievous heart attack, and very nearly drowned under a month-old debt burden. His health is now restored, his debts are settled and his relating profile, both at the heart of his colleagues and to the public, is on the rise. Stratos feels an obligation to share his thoughts on how the country he adapted when he arrived here from Hungary 30 years ago should best go about setting its economic priorities. As a visitor, he believes that the federal deficit could be reduced by \$4 billion if Ottawa jettisoned the current system of energy equalization payments by not subsidizing Canadian oil prices to sell below world levels. Western producers would get a larger cash flow for reinvestment purposes. He believes that unless there are some dramatic new developments in the Middle East, oil prices are likely to decline anyway, so that Canadian consumers would not be hurt by his suggestion.

At the same time, he would like to see the amount and price of natural gas we ship to the United States totally deregulated. This would not only meet the private commitments that Brian Mul-

rony is said to have made to Peter Lougheed during the campaign, but it would help Canada's balance of payments and allow Western oil companies to repay their debts so they could field more exploration teams. The price of a natural gas in Ottawa should be negotiated by a tender system, so that it is one price payable to market forces instead of government subsidies. "I would extend deregulation to many other areas," Stratos told me recently. "It is the wave of the future—certainly Rom-



Stratos: Foreign money, home benefits

and Reagan's main economic successes were nearly all based on deregulation." He wants to further devalue the Canadian dollar and believes that Ottawa must turn Canada into a haven for foreign investment funds second only to the United States, which attracts huge amounts of flight capital by having eliminated withholding tax on bond interest paid to nonresidents. Stratos insists we should do the same.

Like most Bay Street habituals, Stratos would like to see the federal deficit reduced by the elimination of universally in social welfare programs. If this can-

not be done, he recommends that benefits be frozen at the present level, with future escalation paid only to those who really need it. At the same time, he would like to see many social services put on a user-fee basis, with university tuition, for example, paid more by students than governments, through responsible loans.

Stratos believes these and other issues should be discussed at an economic conference of 300 of the country's business, labor and public opinion leaders, to be held within the next six months. This would allow the new Prime Minister or his minister of finance to present a detailed briefing on the economy as they found it and, following some discussion, a consensus on prescriptions might emerge. Mulroney could then use such a consensus to implement some of the difficult choices facing the country.

Stratos has studied the anatomy of the current economic malaise and believes that the best way to tackle unemployment is through generating rapid small-business growth. He emphasizes that the United States has generated three new jobs for every one that was eliminated during the recent recession, reducing unemployment to 7.5 per cent from 11 per cent in the process—and that this was done mostly in the small business sector. "In Canada we still have 25-per-cent unemployment," he says, "so we must generate incentives for small business expansion—both for employment and capital expenditures, such as fast write-offs and subsidies for job creation and start-up expenses."

Stratos points out that this is the first time a truly national political force has emerged in Canada since the late 1960s that not only has broad popular support across the country but also has the backing of the majority of government ministers—one that Mulroney can realistically expect to unite the country in the achievement of common objectives. "Mulroney is more likely to deliver the goods than either of his several predecessors, and he is certainly politically more competent to make it work," says Stratos. "I expect he will be in power for the next 12 to 16 years—giving us stable firm enterprise and a united country. That is why I am so optimistic these days—even if that optimism is overlaid with grave concerns over the country's dire economic condition."

Stratos is not alone but the fact that Bay Street seems ready to put together with Ottawa a renaissance of historic proportions.

PEOPLE

After a year and a half in Los Angeles and three feature movies, Sherwin Duvall, *Crusier* and *Duke*, actress **Virginia Madsen**, 35, admits her most challenging role to date was that of Maria Davis opposite **Robert Madsen** in the made-for-TV movie *Shadows and Shards*. Capturing the role after what she called a "vintage audition," Madsen had to arise from her as the vicious female character **Deon**. Madsen had worked in *Crusier* and concentrated on the role of Davis. "In my rehearsal," said Madsen, "I discovered that even Madsen had said that Maria was a 'vulnerable person and a good actress.' Maintaining the 'let's love' with Davis, Madsen also admits that working with Madsen (most of the movie was shot in Toronto that fall) was a love affair of sorts. "It was fantastic. It was everything I expected him to be and more."



Madsen leading men Madsen was everything she expected him to be

When her *James Van der Kolk*, 30, is leading the pack of all-Canadian nobility in *James Van der Kolk*, producer **Marshall Sklar** is equal to last year's popular *Scratchy*, also produced by Sklar. "I play the God-gift-to-women type who never has to look for a date," says the 34-year-old blond Van der Kolk, a pre-law student at the University of Toronto who majors in drama and models in his spare time. The gun-toting *James* plot, which consists of a series of adolescent escapades that makes *Scratchy* look like a bromance, follows the adventures of four cockable males who decide that making out at school is better than making

Van der Kolk: noble male



grades. Van der Kolk says it is a lot of fun, but definitely not "Shakespeare." He has had pressure during production to "drop my underwear" in a shower scene, he added. "But I'm not going to because I still have a future as the smiling, clean-cut guy in the Series and Sister's catalogues."

When he is taking aim at public figures with his pen, award-winning columnist **Terry (Alvin) Mosher** is never reticent. But he was uncharacter-

istically discreet last week at the freshly renamed National Press Club in Washington when he opened an exhibition of 21 Gaudin contemporary views of the United States. When unveiling the works at a cocktail party opening, he refused from publicly blasting the Canadian Embassy—which barred him to put together the \$3,000 exhibit in partnership with the press club—for its last-minute veto of a panel of works lampooning President

Van der Kolk: noble male



Ronald Reagan. "In an election year," explained embassy spokesman **Patrick Gossage**, who noted the lack of *Walter Mordaunt* cartoon, "it would have left an unbalanced impression." Settling dissonance aside, Mosher lamented privately, "We looked around for cartoons of Mordaunt but we could only find about three done in Canada in the past seven years." As a result, claimed Mosher, "they killed the best panel."

Super-songwriter and artist **Merle Haggard** Joe once wrote and sang that "patience is a virtue I don't know." He does understand persistence. Nevertheless, success in the music industry has proven elusive. But Joe, the self-proclaimed King of Honky-Tonk, 77, is already a household name, but I'm being kept in the pantry." This year Joe is celebrating his 28th anniversary in the music business with the release of his 11th album (*The Name of the Game*

and his 48th birthday. "I know now I'll never be looked upon as normal," said Joe, who lives his evenings from painting to fix his records and to support other musicians and artists. Clinging to have "stuffed" worrying what an audience thought, and that was most nothing to him, Joe maintained, "I've got an obsession to continue and I'm obsessed."

—EDITED BY BETTE LARSEN

Joe: King of Honky-Tonk in the poetry



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CANADA IN 24 HOURS

By Brian D. Johnson

From the gas wells of Canada's northern extremes to the glass canyons of Toronto's Eaton Centre, they were looking for new images of a country usually portrayed in clichés of scenic splendor. In the blue light of the midnight sun an Inuit seal hunter scaled the pack-ice on the edge of Baffin Island, 1,000 km north of the Arctic Circle. In the heart of the city, a man had spent six hours riding a makeshift sled hitched to the hood of his car. At 11:28 a.m. the click of a shutter broke the quiet silence. At the same moment, Toronto photographer Tom Skades was scouting Edmonton's red-light district in a police cruiser, unaware that his wife had just given birth to a baby back home. Carr and Skades were



Inuit Jessie Kasek (above), whitewater coveys on the Ottawa River. Images beyond traditional scenic splendor



among a team of 180 of the world's top photographers who lit up the country from midnight to midnight on a single, arbitrarily chosen day—Friday, June 8, 1984. The result of their work, a picture book entitled *A Day in the Life of Canada*, is one of the most ambitious ventures in the history of Canadian publishing.

With a first printing of 107,000 copies—unprecedented in recent Canadian publishing history for a book of its kind—it's Toronto-based Collins, Collins, has already moved 125,000 domestic copies—although no copies will reach the stores until next month. By asking photographers to avoid scenic shots and make "extraordinary pictures of ordinary events," the editors broke the traditional format of the Canadian coffee-table tome. And they are promoting the book as a "visual time capsule" of life in Canada in 1984.

Not everything about the book is Canadian. The first press-run—a 250-ton shipment that would fill 118 tractor trailers—will come from Japan, where printers undercut Canadian prices by 50 to 60 per cent and offered a laser process of high-quality color reproduction. And the key producers of the book are two Americans who run a New York firm called Day in the Life Inc.—photojournalist Rick Smolan, 34, and former photo editor David Cohen, 29. They have also produced similar books on Australia (1981) and Hawaii (1983), using the concept that Smolan first conceived while working on a 1974 issue of *Life* magazine titled *One Day in the Life of America*. The book on Australia has sold 180,000 copies, but Smolan had to arrange his own financing since every publisher in the country told him his idea would not work.

In Canada, Smolan and Cohen had better luck. Collins president Nick Harris, whose firm had picked up the Australia book for local distribution, took a major gamble by giving them a \$250,000 advance to prepare the Canadian project last March. The partners raised another \$150,000 in cash and more than \$700,000 in goods and services from corporate sponsors. Choosing 250 pictures from a one-day harvest of 185,000 frames, Day in the Life Inc. rushed the book into print just five months after the June 8 shoot—especially fast for such a large-scale project.

At least one Canadian-based group was planning to outflank them with a homegrown imitation of their "day in the life" concept. Toronto publisher McClelland and Stewart was planning its own version but abandoned it early



Toronto's *Active Centre* ambitions



Funeral service of Schefferville's Dominique Ashlin, an Indian teacher (above), great-grandmother and child at retirement home in Guelph, Ont. (below), exposing random surfaces of Canadian life to the hair-trigger instincts of photojournalists



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this year after deciding that it could not complete it before the fall of 1988. McCrelland and Stewart had succeeded to use an all-Canadian team of photojournalists, a plan that Cohen described as "the sort of provincial thinking that doesn't do anybody any good." Of *A Day in the Life's* 300 photographers, chosen from 15 countries, 27 were Canadian. M&A president Linda McKnight told Maclean's that she regretted that what she described as "foreign packages" had produced the book but she still welcomed it. Said McKnight: "I think it's a great idea. I wish that we were the ones who were doing it, but any successful book that uses Canadians and depicts them in a fresh way is good for the Canadian industry."

But the Smolian-Cohen bid to capture the hearts and faces of Canadians almost came close to failure. As late as two months before the June 5 shoot, the two men had still not secured any sponsors, despite knocking on the doors of 100 Canadian corporations. Although they had teamed up with Canadian gunner photographer Douglas Kirkland, Cohen said he sensed that the resistance was due to the fact that they were Americans. Then, in a surprise move last April, Petro-Canada agreed to contribute \$75,000 to the book and another \$50,000 for a video documentary. Other corporations soon followed suit.

Sherraton Hotels donated \$100,000 of free rooms and office space, and Kodak provided \$50,000 worth of film, as well as 100 disc cameras for children, whose snapshots became eligible for a double-page spread in the book. But just 14 days before the shoot, the cost of the air fares was still a problem. Said Cohen: "We got fairly pushy. We sat outside the president of Air Canada's office for several hours." Finally, the airline's domestic rival, Or Air, came up with \$60,000 in free flights.

With fewer than 400 staff, a staff of 15 organizers and six "interns" from Toronto's Ryerson Polytechnical Institute's photo department set up downtown offices in Toronto and mounted their campaign preparations. Most of the foreign photographers initially asked to go to the Far North, but many changed their minds once they learned of the vast distances involved. As well, the organizers tried to put Canadians in regions other than their own. Each photographer received \$500 for the 24-hour shoot—their normal commercial rates are in some cases as

A sergeant major at Canadian Forces Base Petawawa, branding this (next page) a 'day in the life' concept







Leg teams in Victoria Harbor, B.C.'s Terminal City Lawn Bowling Club. Foreign photographers wanted to go to the Far North.



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A scene from the movie *Caligula*: the confusing nature of community standards clouds the issue of censorship

MEDIA

Confronting pornography

By Mary Swigan

Twenty-two years ago, when the Supreme Court of Canada declared that D. H. Lawrence's novel *Lady Chatterley's Lover* was "not obscene," it dropped the legal shackles that had previously ensured a tender, erotic love affair. *Lady Chatterley* was a classic, almost almost, censored by the pervasive standards of 1964. Now, private acts—and private parts—are publicly available across Canada in books, films, videotapes and magazines. This week's *Reader*, for one, features graphic portraits of a lesbian sex-cougar and of an aroused heterosexual couple who are engaged in explicit foreplay. Even those represent only mainstream, soft-core samples from the \$50-billion North American porn industry which spews out an estimated 543 different magazines and thousands of videos around the country every month. From Halifax to Vancouver, that societal shift is provoking an intense debate over censorship—and the limits of freedom of expression.

The battle is breaking out everywhere. It encompasses politicians, feminists, academics—indeed, most Canadians. In British Columbia, feminist social activists such as James Andrews are spearheading the provincial attorney general's department with the aims of

Unresolved censorship issues are seriously polarizing key groups in almost all segments of Canadian society

tapes depicting rape, torture and incest, available at the Red Hot Video clinic, in an attempt to bring its products under the control of the B.C. Classification Board. In Manitoba, concerned parents last month forced the provincial education department to withdraw a planned sex education course because it did not present notions of "right" and "wrong" in sexual behavior. In Newfoundland,

the influx of sex videos has prompted the St. John's police to log more than 50 charges against several video dealers in the past two years, with 56 other charges pending. And in Toronto last week the festival of *Forbidden* films opened with 100 banned films from 25 nations, only to find that some of them had also been banned by Ontario's censor board. Meanwhile, the Supreme Court of Canada is expected to rule next year on the constitutionality of the Ontario Censor Board's right to cut and ban.

The issues raised by these and other related events are polarizing key groups in almost all segments of Canadian society. Feminists such as Maude Barlow, a former federal Liberal government adviser on women's issues, contend that the delay of pornography debates women and threatens their safety. Other feminists, including author Jane Caldwel, argue that it is dangerous to give governments more power to control the media. The arts community is also divided. Two months ago, 1,315 far-right members of the Alliance of Cana-



Wendy (left): Kirkebrink; damaging tragic pornography and Project P's pressure for tougher laws



dian Cinema, Television and Radio Artists (ACTRA) circulated a recent document by their union executive which could have damaged union members from participating in productions involving excessive violence and abusive sexual behavior.

Violence: There is no consensus as to what to do about controlling pornography, least of all among producers. Some of them flatly declare that violence in the media generates violence in the real world. Others deny the existence of any causal link. Politicians, too, are bedeviled by the confusing messages they receive. Last January, the Gallup Organization reported that two-thirds of Canadians said that television violence may adversely affect youngsters. And in February, 1993, 56 per cent of Canadians supported censorship of television programs, especially pornography and violent shows. *Star* Eastern Passage, N.S., columnist Stanley Pundy "to be terrible. It should be censored more thoroughly, especially the obscene parts." But politicians also note the contradictory evidence of the marketplace. Between 1980 and 1988 the sales of pornography magazines in Canada skyrocketed by 307 per cent, to \$15.4 million from \$4.8 million. In the United States box office receipts of violent horror and science-fiction movies have shot up 600 per cent since 1970, according to the Washington-based National Classification on Television Violence.

One of the most virulent pressure groups clamoring for political change is the police. They claim that media violence is partially to blame for the deaths of six on-duty policemen during the past two months and they cite the case of Metro Toronto Const. David Dunsmuir, who was shot and killed by 19-year-old Gary White last month. Pundy said that the killer was frustrated by the violent movie *Flow Blood*, in which war dyesther Stalder, an army veteran, engages in hand-to-hand combat with the police force of a remote U.S. town. When White shot Dunsmuir he was wearing army fatigues as Stalder does in the film.

Religious have been censoring perceived threats to state stability as public morality ever since the power of the written and visual message began to be understood. In the 4th century B.C. the Greek philosopher Plato argued for the banishment of all poets because he claimed they had about gods, heroes and men—and hindered the development of virtue in individuals and justice in the state.

Last week the Alberta education department scrapped four textbooks on teaching materials after an audit found sexist or racist bias in French and Canadian readers already in use. That decision highlights probably the largest single reason that the debate over censorship is murky and more incoherent than ever more diverse interest groups

are directing more types of threats to their values. Ethnic and religious groups are challenging the way they are portrayed in everything from Shakespeare's *Merchant of Venice*, which offends some Jews, to mock folk-entertainment which depicted Mexicans as lazy. Meanwhile, conservative lobbies continue to object to explicit material because they perceive it as a threat to a family-oriented society. But the most powerful pressure comes from women, who have emerged as a strong political interest group at a time when mainstream pornography has become more violent and more degrading. Many women contend that other types of sexually explicit material, both printed and on film, are a threat to their rising status and dignity.

Tragics: The feminist proponents of censorship have redefined the traditional definition of obscenity. They do not object to erotica—portrayals of sex between affectionate men and women—but they do oppose material that degrades or victimizes women, especially if it includes sexual violence. Declared Ellen Hendry, the acting president of the Canadian Advocacy Council on the Status of Women: "I have no trouble with censorship when I know that the results of this type of pornography are degrading and tragic."

Indeed, feminists are among the most divided groups on the issue. Caldwel, for one, argues that rather than



A scene from the National Film Board's *Not a Love Story*: A *Space* co-ordinator (Sturdon) (below) intervenes in a row

Fighting degrading porn, women should concentrate on acquiring even more economic power. "People do not beat up squids, but infants," says the best-selling author and civil libertarian. "Men do not push around women who make as much money as they do." Still, because of her anticensorship stance, Calloway claims that she has been ostracized by many feminists and has resigned from two national women's organizations.

Obscenity: Politicians, conscious of the changing definitions of obscenity and of the new dominance of the public in drawing between erotic and violent porn, are now attempting to change the laws on the subject. They have three main federal tools at their disposal: the Customs Tariff, which prohibits the import of books or visual material of an "immoral or indecent character"; the Canada Post Corporation Act, which limits prohibited material from coming into Canada; and the Criminal Code, Section 150, which makes it an offence to sell or distribute obscene material. Many critics argue that the code is inadequate because its definition of obscenity is too narrow. It says that obscenity exists only when there is "undue exploitation" of sex or sex coupled with crime, horror, cruelty or violence. Last February, former justice minister Mark MacGuigan intro-



duced an amendment that would add degrading and violent material even if it does not include a sexual component. The bill died when the Commons adjourned last June.

But the new Conservative government may revive that initiative. In June 1982, MacGuigan asked Vancouver lawyer Paul Fraser to head a commission that would assess the justice system, evaluate the public's attitude and make recommendations. His report is due before the end of this year. The Fraser report will probably work for the Fraser report before taking public opinion on pornography. But Prime Minister Brian Mulroney has said that he will take "whatever legislative steps are necessary to define and control pornography swiftly and decisively."

Rights law: But censorship in Canada falls under both federal and provincial jurisdictions. The province can empower municipalities to enact bylaws regulating the display of pornographic materials. Last year municipal politicians in Dorval, Que., persuaded local residents to keep porn magazines off their shelves for level and block everything but the magazine title with a ban. That same questioned Quebec politicians to empower other municipalities to enact similar legislation. More significant are the powers of the cen-

sor boards in the right provinces that have them: they range from Manitoba's liberal classification system, which merely warns viewers of the type of content, to Ontario's strict censorship board, which cuts and bans without a trial. The Ontario board's actions are the most controversial and far-reaching, because most films enter Canada through that province, and other provincial boards usually maintain Ontario's cuts.

Because of those powers, Ontario inevitably finds itself facing the hardest-fought battles over film cuts. Now the opponents of censorship are challenging the legality of Ontario's censoring process with a powerful new weapon: the Charter of Rights and Freedoms. In 1982, the Ontario Censor Board banned public screenings of several films, including Michael Snow's *Romance à l'opéra*, an experimental work on perception that included a brief scene of penetration, and *Not a Love Story*, a National Film Board documentary on pornography. Soon after that, the Ontario Film and Video Appreciation Society, a group of arts organization administrators, film-makers and civil libertarians, sprang into existence. The film society promptly challenged the board's fundamental right to cut and ban films. In December court in 1982 and in the Ontario Court of Appeal the following year, the society's lawyers argued that the constitutional "freedom of expression" was being curbed by a board that used only vague, subjective "community standards." They said that this was not a reasonable limit to a sacred right. Both courts have backed the society's position, with the Supreme Court of Canada likely to hear the case next year.

Censor: Four months after the February, 1984, decision, the censor board unexpectedly improved in a rare move. On May 20, Ontario censors seized two British videotapes from the avant-garde Toronto art gallery *Art Space*, arguing that the board has authority over public showings of video and that the gallery should have submitted the tapes for prior approval before showing them. The gallery protested vigorously. This month, Ontario county court Judge Douglas Bernstein added strength to the anticensorship forces when he ordered that the tapes be returned because the censors did not have a warrant. Bernstein ruled that the Charter guarantees freedom from such unreasonable search and seizure. But the judge did not have to touch the sensitive issue of the censor board's authority over art galleries. A *Space* co-ordinator Douglas Sigurdson continues to maintain that the province does not have the right to censor art before it is shown.

The censors also have to deal with the shifting and confusing nature of cen-

1878

CANADIAN

RYE WHISKY

Blended smooth
Aged smooth
Priced smooth



A smooth number.

Aged slowly, gently,
in small oak casks.

mainly standards. The country's censor boards have tried to elude to community standards the notorious film *Colpo* which features legerity, mass murder and mutilation of persons. The variety of cultures that resulted was staggering. British Columbia and Quebec followed the U.R. edition, which allowed 20 more minutes of violence and explicit sex than a British version. Five other provinces approved the British version, but none—Alberta—gave subsequent changes distribution with obscenity under the Criminal Code. Nova Scotia banned the film altogether.

The Canada censors also include the ambiguity that besets the issue of censorship. Community standards differ widely. And the question of what is "indecent" exploration of sex is still largely a matter of subjective judgment. Former Ontario censor Michele White, who ended a three-year term last month, says, "Some men who told me they are between looking busy and just has are applied by male homosexual sex acts."

Realists: Meanwhile, the flood of realistic, graphic material continues to grow. As a result, the police are demanding better weapons and tougher penalties to wage war on porn. And they are making a more forceful message from the public. As Insp John Lutz of the Vancouver police department told *Maclean's*, "The police are going more and more into the issue, but I think that clear public opinion is surely lacking."

In the forefront of the pressure for tougher laws is Ontario's ground-breaking Project P. Formed in 1975, the four-member group of two Ontario Provincial Police officers and two Metro Toronto police officers in the country's first anti-porn squad, and it now offers courses to police and other law officers on how to recognize and charge obscenity. The officers of Project P have become active proponents of the need for an expanded definition for obscenity that includes violence and degradation. Project P's Cpl. Ronald Kirkpatrick says that most provinces now draw a legal line between regulated sex acts

and such acts coupled with violence. As a result, sex with violence, hard-core sex, bestiality and pornography involving children can be considered obscene. The courts have confirmed Project P's judgment on the issue. Since 1976 the squad has lost only four of 450 cases. Kirkpatrick said that Quebec and British Columbia are more tolerant provincial police mainly restrict obscenity charges to kiddie porn, bestiality and violent sex and coercion. But evidence



Caldwell 'in big bottle of pills' to cure society's ills

without sex remains largely free from censorship. "You could lose a three-hour documentary about disfiguring babies," says Kirkpatrick with little dissent, and police officers would not be able to stop its distribution. The officer added that most pornography sales become "decriminalized" and begin to drive more explicit and violent material. "The public at large is unaware how far things have gone," he declared. "Our tolerance changes because staff needs up on it. Every month [the distributors] push the law and we try to push back."

Central to the concern of police and other pro-censorship forces is their belief that porn affects behavior. Whether

or not they are right is a question that has driven a nationwide wedge into the academic community. At the heart of the controversy are a series of dramatic studies by leading North American academics whose results are both fascinating and disturbing. In 1980 two University of Manitoba researchers, Neil Malamuth and James Check, showed two sexually violent films, with rape scenes, to half of a group of 135 students and two nonviolent films to half of another 135 students. Subsequent questionnaires indicated that males who saw the sexually violent films revealed increased acceptance of violence against women. (The changes in female attitudes were insignificant.) Then, a 1982 study by Americans David Berkman and Christine Bryant which surveyed 160 male and female subjects over a six-week period to describing but non-violent pornography concluded that all members of the group became less supportive of women's liberation, more inclined to give lighter sentences to convicted rapists and more disinterested in their partners in extended relationships. One of the most respected professors in the field, Ed Grossman of the University of Wisconsin, says that there has been sufficient serious research to justify the conclusion that pornography influences behavior.

'Aggression': But the debate is not closed. York University sociologist and feminist Thelma McCamrack, for one, is vehemently opposed to increased censorship—and she thinks that the recent studies do not show any direct link between sex offenders and pornography. McCamrack argues that because men become desensitized, "It does not mean that they are doing anything." As well, she contends that there is no conclusive proof that the media can change attitudes, and that the media merely change behavior. "Researchers are now saying that porn does not make aggression but it reinforces attitudes that condone aggression," she added. "Well, there is a big gap between attitudes and behavior." Criminal-law Prof. Geraldine of the University of Toronto, an expert in sex offenders, is even more blunt. "To the best of my knowledge, there is no causal relationship," he says. "Life is much more complicated than that. They [sex offenders] may be turned on by porn but the existence of porn does not compel them to act."

While the question remains unresolved, the belief that films and books affect behavior still lies behind the call for more censorship—and indeed the legal justification for all censorship. The head of Ontario's censorship board, Mary Brown, contends that pornography is changing the face of Canadian society. She says that the influence of violent sex films has more than



McCamrack: academics in disagreement

doubled in the past year. Her board's monthly list of requested sex ratings almost as many violent scenes ("Eliminate two poles through man's eyes—graphic") as sexual scenes. Brown says that the current controversy over censorship is obscuring the real problem—the nature, not the control, of the product. "Porn is being forced into our culture," she says.

Impassioned: But Caldwell said that the urge to censor is simply the urge to avoid the unsettling, the unpleasant and the disturbing. People react to censorship as a "big white bottle of pills" to cure society's ills, and Caldwell, but it is really a big white ball of cotton that will cover our eyes from the realities of the world. Indeed, the desire to suppress what is portrayed to be a threat has created governments all over the world to create various kinds of censorship. According to PEN, the international writers' organization, at least 580 writers are currently imprisoned in countries from the Eastern Bloc to the Third World for their controversial works.

The result of government censorship were on view at the Festival of Forbidden Films, which opened last weekend in Toronto. Each film shown was

either banned in its home country for political, religious or moral reasons, or else government forces had intended the film-maker in his or her work. The festival's selection included the 1976 film *The Brain of the Beast*, a 1975 Japanese film which is both visually explicit and violent—argued as being a powerful critique of the decadent elements in Japanese society. Last week the Ontario Censor Board banned the film because of its explicit sex. "The warning there is how many times great film artists have been censored and failed," chairman Marc Dussan. Added Wayne Clarkson, director of Toronto's internationally acclaimed Festival of Forbidden Films, which has had its films banned with varying regularity ever since it began in 1970. "The issue that we pay for censorship is a far greater price than those films inflict."

Reactions: Increasingly, critics are concerned that those with the power to censor are banning films for political as well as social reasons. In August the Ontario Censor Board restricted showings of the British rock video *Two Trains* by the group Frankie Goes to Hollywood to those over 18. The board claimed that the tape was too violent, but many observers countered that its content was clearly anti-war. *Two Trains* shows U.S. President Ronald Reagan and Soviet leader Konstantin Chernenko in a vicious, grim-grabbing act of fight in the United States (the trend to political censorship appears even more clear cut. The Reagan administration, which last year ordered National Film Board films on nuclear war and nuclear war to be labelled as "government propaganda," this year moved to curb the freedom of expression of its federal employees. In June the U.S. Federal Film Board ruled that more than 200,000 federal workers had signed agreements to submit for censorship any book, speech, article or book that they produced on U.S. intelligence gathering.

Both the advocates and the foes of censorship have their cause on a pedestal of what they consider to be the moral high ground. Mary Clarkson, angered by sadistic and vulgar pornography, argues that a government must be



Kinsman: video market suppression

able to protect the dignity and interests of its citizens. Others, alarmed by the prospect of surrendering more freedom to governments, contend that banning books and films will not make society safer or solve the real problems of its weaker members. It is a philosophical struggle that began before the first Chinese censor and his book bannings in 218 BC—and burned the banished writings of the great sage Confucius. And it will continue as long as governments attempt to decide what freedoms and rights must be carved for the greater good of society. The choice is one that no responsible, legitimate legislator makes easily—and history is fraught with ample evidence of their mistakes.

Whyte: is used satire



With Bruce Cockburn in Vancouver, Gary Marx in Winnipeg, Alan Walsby in Toronto, Alvin Shaw in Ottawa, Brian Walker in Montreal and Deborah Jones in Halifax.

"If Canada is to compete in the Global Village, we must pay more attention to our educational system."

John Stoik

President and Chief Executive Officer, Gulf Canada Limited

The ability of a country to improve its productivity and international competitiveness is critically dependent on an educated work force.

And if we are to have the sort of educated work force Canada is going to need, we are going to have to take more interest in our educational system. There will have to be more co-operation and consultation among Business, Labour, Governments and Educators.

In the message below, we are setting out some thoughts on just a few areas in our educational system that are going to require change and consultation.

We would like to hear your views.



John Stoik

The Canadian Manufacturers' Association, in a special report completed last summer, said:

"...the era of the knowledge worker has arrived. Education becomes a strategic national resource for any national economy hoping to compete in the Global Village of the current decade.

"The capacity of a country to generate new ideas, to adapt to change, to innovate, to make the most effective use of its

natural resources, and to improve productivity and international competitiveness are all critically dependent on an educated work force.

"Today we compete on the brainpower of skilled workers."

At Gulf Canada we are becoming increasingly aware of the truth of these observations.

Responding to these truths is going to require changes in our educational system. And if these changes are going to take place, we

are all going to have to become more interested - more involved.

In an attempt to stimulate further dialogue and consultation on this critical subject, we are setting out here some thoughts on just a few areas.

Retraining

The most obvious and most pressing need is, of course, for retraining of those whose skills have become redundant. Aside from the human toll, unemployment is a major barrier to restoring what



Canada's educational system will have to turn out more graduates who are not restricted to a single discipline, who can move across from one department of a company to another. They will have to be computer literate and frequently in today's global village, capable in more than one language. Above, Gulf people discuss computerized control for new systems crude processing units in the Edmonton Refinery. New technology has created a new learning experience for many Gulf executives and technicians.

was once one of our most valuable national strengths - namely our hope in the future.

Ongoing Training

Another need in the individual's original area of specialization. According to various reliable sources, some types of specialized training are becoming obsolete within ten years of graduation. Dealing with this situation will impose a load that is beyond the in-house training capacity of most private sector organizations. Consequently, it will have to be tackled by some combination of all of the interested parties.

A new type of employee

The technological revolution is changing corporate organization charts. People can no longer expect to come out of school and comfortably spend their working lives within a familiar, vertical slice. They are going to be ex-

pected to think and act horizontally across the old, traditional vertical organization lines.

To prepare people for this changing world, our educational system must start producing graduates at all levels with a perspective that extends beyond their particular skill.

For example, all new graduates should be computer literate in terms of understanding the basics.

If we are serious about being a trading nation, we should be producing more people who are multi-lingual.

If we are to work horizontally rather than vertically across organizational lines, we need people with strong communication skills.

Enlightened management

Historically, any formal attempt to broaden an individual has not taken place until he or she reached a relatively senior level and was earmarked for still further ad-

vancement. There is a need to provide some sort of management training approach that provides a broadening and fresh perspective greater than that available in existing programs - and that provides it earlier in the individual's career.

Consultation needed on future educational requirements

We must produce people who have been taught how to think, who understand and can deal with rapid change, who have learned how to discipline their efforts. We need a system that positions graduation as a beginning and not an end, positions it as a focal point to an education process that continues through life regardless of age or position.

All of this will involve much greater consultation among educators, business, governments and labour.

For increased consultation to be credible, there has to be confidence, on the part of the other actors, in the quality of educational administration and the knowledge and vision of teachers.

The standards of the educational system at all levels must be re-examined.

We would like to hear your thoughts on how Canadians can get together on this critical subject of education.

Write to:

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130 Adelaide St. West,
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Garneau's new perspective on the world

By Patricia Hluchy

Marc Garneau enjoyed himself so much during his eight days in space aboard the shuttle Challenger that his only disappointment was returning to Earth on Oct. 13. Canada's first astronaut revealed last week that he had a more comfortable journey than he had anticipated because he failed to make himself nauseated in an experiment studying space motion sickness. Aboard Challenger, the 28-year-old naval commander concentrated on his work, trying little at the time about the experience of being the first Canadian to see his country from 140 miles in space. But last week in Houston, where he underwent his mission debriefing, Garneau admitted his infatuation with space travel and the thrill of watching Canada unfold beneath him. Said Garneau: "I could have stayed in space for two months. I loved it up there." During the shuttle's 152 orbits, Garneau peered to a window whenever he could steal time from his experiments. "I took every opportunity at looking for different views of Canada," he said. "To be able to see entire continents and seas is very beautiful, very moving."

Said Garneau, who usually has busy to spend time with training in he performed 20 Canadian-designed experiments. They included trying to distinguish between sweet and sour flavors, recording his body's reactions to weightlessness and, along with U.S. oceanographer Paul Benby-Powell, gauging the effect of space travel on the sense of touch. Scientists at Canada's National Research Council are still analyzing the results and will meet with him early next month to discuss the data, but Garneau believes that some of his research is "groundbreaking." Researchers will study 100 photographs he took of sent substances attached to the Canadian-made robotic arm, in an experiment designed to determine the endurance of construction materials used in space equipment. Said Garneau: "I feel I got a lot of very good data and look forward to seeing it all when it's processed."

But Garneau was unable to complete his experiment on space motion sickness because, unlike 40 per cent of space travelers, he did not become queasy in the weightless environment. Even morning his head rapidly, halfway through the mission, failed to induce nausea. Said Garneau: "If I had had a bit on myself, I would have said I was going to be sick. To my delight, I adapted very



Spinn and the first of Challenger as seen from Challenger's window

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ably" "Even so, the experiment was worthwhile...it provided information on astronauts who do not suffer from motion sickness. Saul Garneau, who seemed to develop an immunity. "Your body says, 'This is a strange, new environment here and I've got to learn to cope with it,' and it does."

There were lighthearted moments, too, during the Quebec-born astronaut's "incredible odyssey." At night, he did not attach his space sleeping bag to the wall of Challenger's mid-deck but instead floated freely in his sleep, to the amusement of his six U.S. crewmates. Saul Garneau "It was great fun just to float around in weightlessness—it was just a ball, no doubt about it." And although he was the only non-American aboard the Challenger, and just the second foreigner to travel on a U.S. spacecraft, Garneau was made to feel at home. On the second-to-last day of the mission, U.S. President Ronald Reagan, in a four-minute telephone link to the shuttle, praised "Canada's fine astronaut." Then, referring to shuttle commander Robert Crippen, Reagan declared, "I know that Crippen appreciates having three strong Canadian arms."

At the same time, the four other men and two women in Garneau's crew made him feel welcome in their crowded living quarters in space. Americans celebrated Thanksgiving Day six weeks after Canadians, but on Oct. 5 the four men and two women surprised their Canadian colleague with a tinied package of turkey and gravy instead of the standard dinner menu.

The only discomfort Garneau experienced was a headache his first few nights caused by his spine expanding in the gravity-free environment of space. But Garneau said that the ache eventually stopped and his first nights were "bizarre." Indeed, Garneau stressed that he would welcome a three-month stint on the U.S. space station planned for the 1990s. The federal government must decide by next April if Canada will participate in the program, and Garneau enthusiastically urged Ottawa to get involved. "I've said on it," he said.

He will take that message to a larger audience next month as he begins a cross-country tour to tell Canadians about space—and his personal desire for another journey to orbit. The thrill "starts to fade pretty fast," he noted. "You wish that you could recapture it and continue it." Already Garneau is trying to keep his memories of space vivid by replaying the Flach and Vroldt tape recordings that he took aboard the shuttle. Two more Canadian astronauts will climb aboard shuttle missions in 1988, but until then Garneau will be the sole member of an exclusive club: Canadians who have touched the edge of space.



Shuttle crew disembarking (top): Garneau. Study-Power: "I loved it up there."



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Westmoreland: pretrial maneuvering. High stakes and a mountain of evidence

LAW

A general's crusade

The pretrial maneuvering took two years and produced 400,000 pages of evidence. And when the first witness was called last week, Judge Pierre Leval told lawyers in New York's marble-lined Federal Court that the case might take another 15 years to conclude—if they did not agree to restrict use of the mountain of evidence. At stake is the \$100-million damage claim by Gen. William C. Westmoreland, commander of U.S. forces in Vietnam from 1964 to 1968, against the powerful CBS network, that he accused of libeling him in a 30-minute 1982 television documentary, *The Uncounted Enemy: A Vietnam Deception*.

But the underlying issue is the right of the U.S. media to comment on military events and the challenge to that tradition by a conservative Washington foundation that is representing Westmoreland. Currently, the U.S. press enjoys the benefit of doubt when it criticizes public officials. A 1964 U.S. Supreme Court ruling, *The New York Times v. Sullivan*, found that public officials must prove "actual malice" and "reckless disregard" for the truth to recover in libel suits.

But popular disgust for the press has declined, and even though appeal courts have restricted or reduced most of the amounts, U.S. juries have awarded more than two dozen settlements of \$1 million or more in libel cases since 1980. Now Westmoreland's lawyers are deter-

mined that this case will permanently alter the 30-year-old precedent—to the detriment of the press. Said Capital Legal Foundation attorney Dan Bart: "We are about to see the dismantling of a major news network."

The target of the foundation's effort was a program that accused Westmoreland of orchestrating "a conscious effort—in effect, a conspiracy at the highest levels of American military intelligence"—to keep estimates of North Vietnamese and Viet Cong troop strength below an arbitrary ceiling of 300,000 in 1965-1968. The program also contended that Westmoreland suppressed information about North Vietnamese infiltration down the Ho Chi Minh Trail and requested that his military base to maintain growing and/or war sentiment at home by making it appear that the United States was winning a war of attrition. Westmoreland has bitterly denied the allegation. Besides the court battle, the case will also be fought on the arena of public opinion—the domestic arena of the Vietnam War itself—as both sides deluge the press with regular releases designed to influence their arguments.

And U.S. news magazines are already concerned about the trial's effect. Even if Westmoreland does not win \$100 million—which he has vowed to donate to charity—the trial is likely to have a chilling impact on investigative reporting on government officials.

—LENN GUNN in New York

A lesson in libel

On Oct. 26, 1989, a CBS network news program alleged that Wallace Brothers Quarries Ltd., a waste disposal company near Niagara Falls, Ont., had secretly disposed of toxic wastes without informing the provincial environmental authority. But last week company president Norrie Walker celebrated with champagne after an Ontario Supreme Court jury concluded that WB, the network's main public affairs program, had broadcast false accusations, libeling him with evidence impairing the reputation of his firm. Then, the four women and two men on the civil jury granted the largest libel award in Canadian history: \$883,000 to the firm, \$26,000 in personal damages to Walker and \$55,000 in exemplary damages. With 13 percent interest on the first two amounts calculated from January, 1982 (when Walker filed the suit), the second amounts to \$1,272,848.

For its part, CBS announced that it will appeal the award. Said William Somers, the network's lawyer: "If, however, the damages are so massive they cannot stand. They do not reflect a proper compensation." Indeed, the damages were dramatically higher than previous awards in Canadian libel cases. They include a 1982 Supreme Court of Ontario award of \$75,000 against the Toronto Star for libeling former Liberal cabinet minister John Manwaring and a British Columbia Supreme Court ruling the same year that ordered the CBC television network to pay \$225,000 for libeling Richard Vogel, then the deputy attorney general of the province. Peter Butler, the Vancouver lawyer who acted for Vogel, said that the last week's award simply confirmed a three-year trend to higher damages in libel cases.

During the three-week hearing in Ontario Supreme Court judge Justice Patten successfully argued that the CBS broadcast had falsely accused Walker's firm of secretly disposing of toxic liquid waste from the Ford Motor Co. in Oakville in 1979. As well, superior Henry Chapoy, who is now chief executive of a car plant in London, alleged that the company had misrepresented the amount of waste that had been dumped when it reported to the provincial ministry. Patten added that in preparing the broadcast, WB left out material that undermined the accusations. Said Patten: "This is going to be a lesson that television networks will have to watch very carefully. They will have to review in great detail how they edit and prepare shows."

—ROBERT BUCK

RECREATION

Racing for a tax solution

By Bruce Wallace

House racing is big business in Quebec. It generated \$31.1 million in provincial tax revenue last year from the \$500 million wagered at five tracks across the province. But like most North American tracks, Quebec's racinos have felt the effects of the recession, and recently attendance and betting totals have slowly declined.

At the same time, the tracks have found stiff competition from aggressively marketed government lotteries, programs that offer gamblers bigger prizes for lower prices. Montreal's Blue Bonnets Racetrack, for one, lost almost \$2 million last year, and its future is uncertain. As a result, horse breeders, horse owners and racetrack officials plan to meet Quebec Finance Minister Jacques Parizeau this week and urge him to reduce the province's 15 percent tax on betting. Declared Bernard Grosjean, an associate director of the 400-member Quebec Sportsman Horse Breeders' Association: "If there is no plan to race, then we are in real trouble."



Horsemen accuse high taxes on betting

Blue Bonnets, a 77-year-old track located on industrial land near the Bessie Engineering in western Montreal, is the only Quebec track offering harness racing year-round. Classes of the 25,000-watt operation, argues Grosjean, would cripple a \$180-million industry with 9,000 employees. Forcing many horse breeders to leave out of the province. He and other members of the lobby group want the government share of wagers lowered to below 5 percent, the average betting-tax rate in North America, undercutting neighboring Ontario's 7.4-percent level. The 45-percent rate, added Grosjean, would allow the Quebec tracks to offer larger winnings to bettors and improve their financial chances of survival. He also demanded that the government help the industry by subsidizing the training of yearling horses that will race as professional tracks. Said Grosjean: "Our problem is that the government is taking too much money out of racing and not putting enough in."

At the same time, Blue Bonnets itself is struggling for survival. Compas Corp., the giant Ottawa-based real estate firm, is trying to sell the track—as a racing operation—after 34 years of ownership. Indeed, André Marier, Blue Bonnets' new president, says that he considers he will return the track to prosperity. Marier worked at Lotto-



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Quebec for seven years and he has first-hand knowledge of the effect of government-run lotteries on racing operations. Said Marier, "Like most other North American tracks, Blue Bonnets has suffered a progressive decline [in attendance] since 1980 partly because of lotteries. They offer huge prizes for a low ticket price."

Currently, Marier is running a sports operation trying to attract fans in a city that also has professional football, baseball and hockey teams. Besides bookmakers, Blue Bonnets has to compete with legal outlets for Quebec gamblers, including off-track betting in neighboring New York state. Off-track operations are still illegal in Canada, but Marier has just installed the most-bet thing—an intertrack arrangement with Toronto's Woodbine Race Track, which allows bettors to wager on races in both cities and then watch the results on a closed-circuit, television, hookup. And the new system appears to be working. There were no horses racing at Blue Bonnets on Thanksgiving Day, but more than 4,000 bettors still showed up to wager \$100,000 (about half a good day's take at the track) on televised races from Woodbine.

Marier has also increased the number of promotions and improved public relations in an effort to lure fans to the racetrack and he says that a late-season surge bringing paid admissions to \$2.2 million this year indicates that his methods are working. Declared Marier: "The accountant who ran Blue Bonnets before I arrived blamed our troubles as the racetrack. I want to attract customers by developing new products such as intertrack betting. Having meant upgrade its marketing approach to compete with other sports in the Montreal area."

Still, Marier and Grodzins say that the provincial government can immediately help ensure horse racing's survival in Quebec by reducing its share of the total betting pool. They note that the Manitoba government, which used to receive 7½ per cent of the wagers made at Winnipeg's Assiniboia Downs racetrack, recently cut its take to 4½ per cent. Since the July tax cut, attendance at Assiniboia has increased by 14 per cent, and purse sizes have jumped 9.7 per cent.

But as the meeting between the horse-racing lobby and the Quebec government approached, Marier worried that government might not help solve the problems facing Blue Bonnets and the horse-racing industry. Said Marier: "The menbers are there to show things are improving, but the government had better wake up. I left a job with Welfare security in the provincial government. I did not leave it to provide over a bankruptcy." ☐

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Easing transplant pain

Ten years ago human organ transplants were complex, high-risk operations which only members of the surgical elite would undertake. Now most transplants are routine operations with predictable medical complications. Despite the spectacular advances in transplant surgery, researchers have begun to uncover a surprising array of psychological problems peculiar to transplant recipients. They have found that fear, depression and rejection often quickly follow the initial euphoria of a successful transplant and that some recipients never overcome a sense of being haunted by an alien organ. As a result, as the shortage of organ donors becomes acute, the psychological suitability of potential recipients has developed into a pressing issue.

Russ D. Newman, B. Levy, New York Medical College professor of psychiatry, medicine and surgery, "I think the main criterion in assessing recipients should be psychological."



Dr. Newman (Illustration by the Authors)

Dr. John Mounier, chief of psychiatry at St. Joseph's Hospital in London, Ont., said he has found that non-operative patients who objected to hospital routine fared better psychologically than more compliant patients who willingly depended on hospital staff. The robust patients often needed extensive postoperative psychotherapy.

In Levy's studies of patients with kidney transplants, he found that 40 per cent of male recipients exhibited anorgasmia. As well, anxiety about the identity of donors was seen in recipients. Dr. John Pryor, a Vancouver nephrologist, said that patients tell him about troubling dreams in which they meet the dead donor, and he added that one patient who was about to receive a kidney from a female relative worried about acquiring feminine characteristics. Still other recipients who looked forward to a cure for all their health problems tend to become depressed at the end of what Levy calls the "honeymoon" phase. Declared the psychiatrist, "I think patients need to know the truth about the side effects before the transplant."

Even the most successful recipients live in continuous fear that their bodies will reject the transplanted organ. And the effects of heavy doses of drugs to suppress the body's natural rejection mechanisms can also lead to severe emotional problems. Levy said that one of the most commonly prescribed immune-suppressants, Prednisone, causes chronic depression in many patients. David Weiss, M.D. of Ajax, Ont., who received a heart transplant in 1983, has even written a booklet to help other transplant patients overcome trauma.

For her part, Roberts Skarsness, a professor of sociology and psychiatry at the University of Minnesota, has carried out a long-term study of patients who had received kidneys during the period of 1970-73. Skarsness declared that one way to minimize postoperative trauma is to provide pretransplant psychological assessment. Said Skarsness, "If we know which patients are less well, then we can offer support." But like other professionals in the field, neither Mounier nor Skarsness contends that psychological assessment should be used to eliminate potential recipients from the long waiting lists which shortages of donors have created. Added Skarsness, "Some people should not be put through an operation, but we do not have the skills to decide who they are."

For the researchers who have identified the trauma that afflicts transplant recipients, the difficulty of treating such trauma is a pressing problem. And for the victims of those traumas, the future will hold a private and perplexing struggle.

—CHRISTINE BOSS

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BOOKS

A new light on the conquest of the West

THE CANADIAN PRAIRIES

By Gerald Prision
(University of Toronto Press,
344 pages, \$54.45)

This fall, readers seeking a rare embarrassment of riches in histories of the Canadian West, Pierre Berton's *The Prairies: Land* has already appeared in critical praise. Now, Gerald Prision, a history professor at the University of Manitoba, offers *The Canadian Prairies*, a massive work of scholarship chronicling the stories of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta from pre-European conquest days to the 1930s. For the average reader, Berton's vivid book, which covers the opening of the West between 1800 and 1904, will prove considerably more entertaining. By contrast, Prision is more concerned with compiling truthful records than making vivid scenes. Although a clear writer, he sometimes fails to be an engaging one. Despite that shortcoming, *The Canadian Prairies* is a must for any student of the region. It provides the first major synthesis of western Canadian history in 30 years and drives on the latest findings in social and ethno-history as well as political science.

Most impressive, it treats native Indians from their own point of view, rather than relegating them to the peripheries of European experience. Prision debunks the image of Indians as helpless savants who bartered away their land for liquor and beads. In fact, before the 19th century, trading societies between white men and red featured steelwares, hard bargaining and a high degree of respect on both sides. It was only after the irreversible advance of large white populations had destroyed native culture that historians could rightly call the Indians victims.

In taking that viewpoint, Prision is reporting what other scholars have known for years but, although he ventures few original interpretations, he has a lively sense of controversy and tries to point out how scholarly research alters widely held views. He shoots to the notion that the settlement of the Canadian West was a peaceful affair. In one of his rare asides, Prision recalls the horrendous 1873 massacre of Cypress Hills, where drunken whites murdered some 30 Indians. Even more important, he points out that although that incident was an isolated one, violence among Indians soon became tragically common. By the mid-19th century the Cree and Blackfoot



Riel during the 1885 rebellion: an inevitable advance by large white populations

fought viciously over the remnants of the dwindling buffalo herds, with as many as 240 dying in a battle in 1870 near the Oldman River in Alberta.

After a lengthy treatment of the Indians, Prision's narrative concentrates through the obvious high points of prairie history, from the Riel Rebellion through the arrival of European farmers to the Winnipeg Strike of 1919 and the Great Depression. Occasionally, he inserts a subjective speculation that easily colours the grey world of facts. His treatment of the Northwest Mounted Police, formed in 1873 to patrol the newly opened prairie, is particularly insightful. Contrasting the decorous Bounties with the gun-slinging American lawmen, Prision points out that the Queen's "strength was not an individual accomplishment but the gift of an irrevocable culture."

Often, the most riveting moments in *Prairie* stem from Prision's presentation of history's darker episodes. He

displays Canada's image of racial tolerance by reporting that by 1926 the Klu Klux Klan had between 10,000 and 20,000 members in the Dominion. Unlike their U.S. brethren, who lynched blacks, prairie Klansmen targeted Jewish and Roman Catholics. Despite such startling revelations, much of *Prairie* is hard to get through. Prision has a tendency to get tangled in tedious general descriptions of events rather than making vivid, specific pictures. As well, he weaves certain fascinating aspects of Western history altogether, including pioneering Calgary newspaper editor and wit Bob Edwards.

Clearly, the immense scope of Prision's book has made it necessary to deal briefly with many of its topics. Still, the fact remains that *The Canadian Prairies* is the most comprehensive volume on the vast open regions that have inspired so many of the country's dreams and named so many of the country's accomplishments. —JOHN BUSHONG

Overture to the Third Reich

BERLIN SOCIETIES

By Sylvia Fraser
(McGraw-Hill & Sherratt,
\$16, pages 233-52)

Berlin Solstice, Canadian author Sylvia Fraser's fifth novel, is a vivid and angry portrait of the society that became the Third Reich. Ambitious and expensively detailed, it opens in August, 1933, as young Kurt Schenck, a lost soul, wanders through

the Kuffstrassers, Berlin's nightclub district. Kurt is typical of the German youth that emerged from the First World War: his past is a nightmare of poverty and humiliation, his future a blank slate. He encounters his dream woman, teenage show girl Kara Kobl, at the Red Fox nightclub. They and the evening, so distant guests at Berlin's poshest hotel, treated by a rich industrialist and his wealthy aristocrat friend, who are both pursuing Kara. Before

long, the solstice wine bar, and she forgets Kurt entirely. But Fraser's complex plot follows the divergent careers of them both through the despair of the Weimar Republic to the chaos of Germany's defeat in 1945. Kara, renamed Carmel, quickly climbs into the upper echelons of Berlin's artistic society. For his part, Kurt tries to forget the glamorous performer with the help of a brother and sister who take him in after they beat him up in a street fight. He meets and then Schenck is Germany's pastoral dream of rebirth from the ashes of its 1918 defeat; they are big, blonde and Bavarian. As the, a nurse, soon warms both into his mouth, Kurt becomes aware of "the cockle stick over the kitchen table, the crucifix and abstractly carved Christ crucifixes, the wall in banner and the poster of Adolf Hitler trained in pine boughs." She represents the fulfillment of Kurt's dream: Hitlerism, health and hope. They marry.

A deliberate religious persecution Fraser's narrative, as if history itself were an immense costume drama. Soon Kara is marching in the brown-shirted Wehrmacht. Kurt becomes a black-shirted officer. After Hitler purges the Brownshirts, Kurt's career soars. An engineer, he turns his skills to the efficient slaughter of millions. Jews begin wearing yellow stars, while red and pink diamonds denote the crimes of other political prisoners in the growing concentration camps. Then, like because a matriarch of an Aryan blood farm. Still sentimentally Catholic, she secretly begins "unperfect" infants before she condemns them to death. But for her, the Hitler's portrait has moved into the place formerly occupied by God's.

Kurt's destiny has its moral counterpart in Carmel's career. Secretly she has joined her husband, the unconscious, in the anti-Hitler resistance. But outwardly she is a glamorous movie star who joins Hitler, Goebbels and other members of the Nazi hierarchy at Berchtesgaden. Hitler's Bavarian retreat. In these scenes Fraser provides outstanding views of the Nazi leaders in relatively relaxed surroundings. But the character of Carmel remains two-dimensional and unconvincing. Fraser's most successful creation is of writing: the narrative, resembling best of the ones, especially Berlin.

Her tale is undeniably grim, a sort of operatic soap. But she writes with a moral urgency that makes her story compelling. One of Kurt's colleagues in mass murder finally undergoes a change of heart and poses the anguished question, "When do we become what we fail to resist?" Berlin Solstice is an impassioned warning to those who stay mute while they witness the deadly political forces of their times. —NANCY WICKERS



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A forgotten martyr to a cause

EMMA CANADA'S UNLIKELY SPY
By Jane Caldwell
(Shedden, 277 pages, \$39.95)

Civil liberties fan Jane Caldwell seems to have found the perfect underdog in Emma Wain, the bright, plain-faced daughter of Saskatchewan Deathrower Burness Wain, a central but strangely neglected figure in the Canadian spy trials spawned by the revelations of Soviet defector Igor Gouzenko in 1945, unquestionably suffered grave civil rights transgressions.

Of the 22 Canadian spies investigated, she was the first to stand trial, the first to plead guilty and the first to go to prison. Police arrested her in Ottawa in a pre-dawn raid and held her in isolation for three weeks without charging her. The state interrogated her and then brought her before two justices of the Supreme Court of Canada who headed the Royal Commission on Espionage in five hours of questioning by the judges and two lawyers, no one informed Wain that she had a right to legal representation or protection under the Canada Evidence Act. Later, the commission refused a statement to the press saying that she was a traitor. Within a month Wain was on her way to Kingston



Wain: a passionate, lonely star

Penitentiary to serve two years for two violations of the Official Secrets Act. Caldwell is too good a storyteller merely to re-imagine Emma Wain's misadventure into a textbook case for civil liberties, but she never comes to

terms with the ineluctable aftermath of an experience of terrible pain. When she arrived in Ottawa in 1945 to become a 358-month clerk in the department of external affairs, Wain was already in a state of grief that would last a lifetime. Her husband had committed suicide. Her own pregnancy had ended in stillbirth. She had vague ideas that poverty was at the root of her tragedies and, as a result, when a handsome, charming Soviet major, Vladimir Sokolov, asked her to help the country whose government she believed was fair to its poor, she agreed. On a monthly basis she gave Sokolov batches of messages which had passed between London and Ottawa.

Caldwell notes that the data revealed nothing beyond the more astute journalists of the times and that Wain did not pass on the cipher code itself. She was as unlikely a spy as she did not fit into the network of Canadian support for Britain's Soviet Union, and she was never a member of the Communist party. After prison, the 27-year-old Wain returned to Saskatchewan determined to make good. She remarried happily and talked her way into a successful secretarial career in the law office of Senator John Humphrey, eventually becoming a mentor for Humphrey's son Ray, now government House leader. Still, Wain was haunted by her ill-forgotten fears and the harassment of secret visits to her employers.

Only toward the end did the veneer begin to crack. She fulfilled a long-cherished dream in 1960 by visiting the Soviet Union, but Wain returned a different person, as if the threat that had held her together had suddenly broken. Five increasingly erratic years later, she died of acute alcoholism at the age of 55. Fortunately, Caldwell's book about Wain's desperate, unfulfilled need to talk. Caldwell discovered that Ray Macpherson—founder of the Order of Women and Veterans for Political Action, and a close friend of many of the accused—had never even heard of Wain, the only one of the Gouzenko detainees not connected socially or intellectually to others in the network. She was named a lonely Deathrower who failed in life's attempt to make people care about her.

Emma presents Caldwell's journalistic fact-finding skills at their best, her finest writing moment of the Deathrower migration, which the great Russian novelist Leo Tolstoy sponsored, could stand by itself as proof of those talents. But Caldwell's objective reporting style fails to bring Wain, the passionate, lonely star, to life as a person. It is as if the writer, too, was living from the emotional charge that her subject generated. Wain, in Caldwell's hands, has not yet totally escaped from her undesired anonymity. —Dore MacDonell

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The unquiet revolutionary

JAN LEVASSE AND THE
QUIET REVOLUTION
By Dale C. Thomson
(Macmillan of Canada,
301 pages, \$24.95)

On St. Valentine's Day, 1965, Quebec's Premier Jean Lesage made a formal pledge to his cabinet that he would stop drinking. The ministers had little love for their temperamental, arrogant leader, and even for such other Outsiders as the Lesage government as the confident spokesman of Quebec's dramatic Quiet Revolution. But the reality, according to McGill professor and political scientist Dale Thomson, was a ramshackle coalition of ideologues, egoists and right-wingers riding a whirlwind of French-Canadian nationalism. Thomson's thick study, *Jean Lesage and the Quiet Revolution*, reveals many of the contradictions of a turbulent period in Quebec's history, but it falls short of being an integrated political biography. The reader never learns how seriously Lesage's drinking affected his ability to govern—or even whether he kept his temperate pledge. It was a *Globe and Mail* reporter, Thomson reveals, who coined the term "Quiet Revolution" to describe the co-

part of all the announcements, inconsistencies, appointments and other business of the early months of Lesage's Liberal government, which had defeated the wretchedly inward-looking Union Nationale in the 1960 provincial election. The Liberals picked up the idea, preserving themselves as the province's modernizers who would liberate Quebec from social and economic stagnation. To Quebecers, the Quiet Revolution seemed to mean better social programs, municipal reform, honest government, cultural development, economic reorganization and most of the other appearances of a vibrant political modernity.

But soon, deep anticlerical sentiments both inside and outside the government created a belief that liberating French Canada from its past necessarily meant liberating it from anglophone domination. In the 1962 provincial election the government campaigned as *les Français* could be because "another chair soon" by



Lesage (right) and Lesage

taking over the province's private, largely anglo-owning electric companies. In its second term the government's idea of federal-provincial relations was to demand more for Quebec—or else. Lesage himself never signed out the silver mine, but powerful ministers, including René Lévesque, came to believe that the Quiet Revolution had to end in separation.

Lesage often sounded like a surprisingly Gaudy descendant of Charles de Gaulle, not least because of his expert stage presence and no-nonsense French. He was an old political pro as well, a lawyer who had served several terms as an MP in Ottawa, including a brief stint in the cabinet of Prime Minister Lester B. Pearson, before taking over the provincial Liberal leadership in 1960. He was on the conservative wing of his party as most issues, and one of Thomson's insights is his explanation that Lesage simply aimed to give Quebec the same high standards of government the politicians had observed during his years in Ottawa.

When such ministers as Lévesque started trying to harness the Quiet Revolution to other causes, particularly the separatist lobby, Lesage tended upwardly in the saddle, no longer sure where, or indeed whether, he was leading. But the author fails to explain how much of the storm was due to the premier's personal failings and how much was inevitable despite them. *Jean Lesage and the Quiet Revolution* is a largely unobjectionable clear view of the subject, but on balance Thomson presents Lesage as an interesting failure, a man overwhelmed by the strains of private and public life.

Detailed studies of government reorganization during the Lesage era form two-thirds of Thomson's book. Some of that material is new and important, even for specialists. Other sections, including a useful reprint of previously published work on the Charest Falls experiments with Newfoundland, are apt to put weary all readers to sleep. The level of Thomson's writing and analysis seldom rises above routine competence. The subject was premier of Quebec during the time of the greatest intellectual ferment in the history of the French-Canadian people, but Thomson captures little of the excitement and hope of the Quiet Revolution. His book simply turns another Canadian politician and his times into required reading for history students.

—MICHAEL BLISS

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Exorcism by interrogation

BROKEN SILENCE: DIALOGUES FROM THE RAGE
By André Stern
Lester & Orpen Dewey, \$33 pages,
\$15.95

To exorcise his wartime experiences, University of Toronto sociology professor André Stern should have seen a psychiatrist or written a novel. Instead, he has produced *Broken Silence*, a series of oblique, stream-of-consciousness dialogues. Born in Budapest in 1936, Stern was a member of the last community of European Jewry, the Hungarians, to succumb to the Holocaust. His book is a series of imaginary interviews with those who played a role in the horror: a torturer, a victim (his widowed mother), a spectator (an American Jew), and another survivor (his son). The concept is bold, but Stern's investigation is far too emotional, and *Broken Silence* verges on a diatribe.

First, addressing Hitler's henchman, blindly carrying out orders, Stern the interrogator demands to know whether the torturer has come to terms with his massacre and the legacy he will leave his children. Then he turns to his mother, and to a recurring nightmare about her death when he was 8 the Nazis sent her to the work-and-die concentration camp at Bergen Belsen.

Stern is most demanding with the American spectator, who is his new ought to have been his brother's keeper, especially after the war. It soon becomes clear that Stern had the shattering experience as a university student at Berkeley, Calif. One New Yorker when Stern tried to go to a synagogue to say Kaddish—the prayer for the dead—for his mother, he was refused entrance because he could not afford the \$25 student ticket. Later, he fell in love with a sympathetic American Jewish girl. But her affectionate father, accusing Stern of filling his daughter's head with horror stories in order to win her love, put an end to the courtship.

Worried from experience of man's inhumanity both during and after the war, Stern ultimately turns far science to a dialogue with his fellow survivor, Aunt Sary. She has a wartime burden, too: she slept with the chief inspector of the Hungarian state police to save herself and her remaining family, including Stern. Stern's bitter-sweet story rises above Stern's loneliness, heavy-laden inquiry. Not cluttered with the many masterpieces of Holocaust literature, his book still remains a purge rather than a revelation. —SHARON DRACH



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By Steve Talbot
(Random House, 350 pages, \$22.95)

Deodly Gambits is a casebook on how not to mislead a country's foreign policy. A detailed account of how the current U.S.-Soviet stalemate in nuclear arms control areas, it provides clear evidence of glaring misdeeds in the current administration's conduct. Still, author Steve Talbot, *Time* magazine's international correspondent, deftly avoids the easy trap of over-simplifying the Soviet Union, even implicitly, from its part in the breakdown of talks on nuclear arms.

Before Ronald Reagan's election, he had strongly opposed accepting the SALT I treaty that his predecessor, Jimmy Carter, had signed with Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev in 1979. In part because of Reagan's efforts, the U.S. Senate never ratified the treaty. When he assumed office in 1981, members of the right wing who had played a vital role in his victory were determined to bring about a revolution in arms control policy. They rejected not only SALT I but



Reagan: his speeches are huge assets

almost all of the previous promises of the U.S.-Soviet negotiations. If the United States were to negotiate at all, the administration insisted, it should be from a position of absolute military superiority.

Still, there were some moderate conservatives who, although they supported a hard line against the Soviets, refused to reject all past achievements or experience. The dream of *Deadly Gambits* lies in Talbot's blow-by-blow description of the battles that raged between the two factions within the bosom of the administration. Apart from their intrinsic drama, the battles were evidence of a more serious failing: a fundamental lack of talent and understanding by the president of the most basic issues of arms control.

The most striking illustration of that came in a revelation Reagan made in October, 1981. He informed a group of congressmen that in May of 1980, when he unveiled his proposal for strategic arms reduction talks—SALT II—he had not realized that most of the Soviet Union's nuclear might was concentrated in large, land-based missiles. Further, he admitted he had not understood that the Soviets might interpret as conceded his demand that they dismantle most of those missiles without similar concessions by the United States.

Former secretary of state Henry Kissinger, when Reagan called in for advice, sensed that he seemed uninterested in international relations. The president's own words gave away Talbot's reports; whenever foreign policy was discussed, the best way to get Reagan's attention was to suggest a speech. Writes Talbot: "What he cared about was speeches—particularly his own speeches. He knew that his smooth delivery and eloquent, winning manner were huge assets. He would work at fine-tuning a speech with an enthusiasm that he rarely devoted to other duties."

Lacking strong executive leadership, the struggle to determine government policy went on in an unprecedented degree in the lower levels of the government. There, clueless administrators made, unmade and remade decisions in the second, third or even fourth editions of the bureaucracy. A recurring means of settling informal disputes, writes Talbot, was to put words in the president's mouth, getting him to say something neither the background nor the significance of which he more than vaguely understood. "The trouble was that the only bureaucrats who accepted Reagan's words as final were the ones who agreed with him in the first place."

Deadly Gambits is a disturbing but instructive book. Still, Talbot reveals some cause for optimism in his epilogue. The revolution in arms control that the right wing was hoping to achieve is now over, he writes. The long-awaited education of Ronald Reagan is in progress. Most of Talbot's readers will conclude that it is not a moment too soon.
—GROVER WATKINS

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ENVIRONMENT

A new ban on toxic wood

By Ann Flinagan

Next week dozens of familiar brands of wood preservatives will appear on the shelves at U.S. hardware stores with ominous new labels that warn of severe health consequences if they are misused. By February new Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) regulations will make all products containing pentachlorophenol, creosote and copper azobenzene—the three most common types of wood preservatives—available only to licensed users who observe strict guidelines. Despite the tough restrictions and widespread publicity in the United States about the preservatives, federal officials do not anticipate that similar rules will be legislated in Canada, where pentachlorophenol and creosote remain easily available.

Stid Frank Cedar, a chemical evolution official with the pesticide division of Agriculture Canada, "It would be very difficult to accomplish that in Canada."

The U.S. legislation is the result of an exhaustive, six-year review of thousands of studies which the EPA made public in a report last July. The inquiry confirmed that regular exposure to creosote, a red-tar product which contains more than 200 chemicals, may cause skin cancer, burns, skin and eye irritation, and has been linked to genetic defects in laboratory animals. But the report also implicated pentachlorophenol, a substance contained in treated wood and more modern preservatives which are available in Canada under brand names including Timberline, Dura-tac and Solignum. The report said that the substance, which contains a disinfectant, can induce liver tumors, birth defects and acute irritation of the skin, eyes, nose and throat. And it linked creosote azobenzene, which are present only in pretreated wood, with cancer, genetic defects in animals, headaches, dizziness, muscle spasms, dizziness and convulsions.

The new legislation requires retailers to stop selling the preservatives to unlicensed users by next February. And it calls for manufacturers to distribute an information sheet with all pretreated wood or wood products to warn users against letting them come into contact with food, animal feed or drinking water. But the report did also give some leeway about using the treated woods for saw decks, playground equipment and lawn furniture. Treated equipment, it said, poses very low levels of risk if it is sealed

with creosote or varnish to reduce the risk of the chemicals being absorbed through the skin. As well, the report warned against burning the wood in any manner and against using old railway ties or discarded utility poles for decoration in areas where people, especially children, will come into frequent contact with them. It also ban the use of pentachlorophenol in log houses.

The new U.S. legislation is far more strict than any similar controls on the three substances in Canada. Because they are pesticides, their manufacturers and use falls under the jurisdiction of the federal department of agriculture. The department requires only that wood preservative manufacturers supply data on the contents and toxicity of their products, and it reviews them only to ensure that they are correct. In 1981, however, it banned the use of pentachlorophenol preservatives in food contact-

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 "How come your hair looks so healthy?"
 "Tegrin Medicated Dandruff Shampoo,"
 he replied to my amazement.



1. Mr. Tegrin Medicated Dandruff Shampoo. Isn't that just for problem dandruff?
 Peter: If you want healthy looking hair - you have to start by getting hair and scalp really clean.



2. Peter: When I shower I use Tegrin regularly to do a thorough cleaning job. Me: And your clean, healthy-looking hair is proof that Tegrin helps control dandruff.



3. Peter, Right: And Tegrin also helps control that itchy scalp that used to annoy me.
 Me: Again, it shows Tegrin gets your scalp really clean.



4. Me: I'm going to give Tegrin Medicated Dandruff Shampoo a try myself.
 Peter: You should try the herbal scent. Works just as hard as regular Tegrin to get your hair and scalp really clean.

are and food, after residues appeared in fruits, vegetables and beef. The department also banned its commercial use as a soil sterilant and as a fungicide in pulp and paper mills. But it has not imposed any controls on the use of creosote. Scott Cedar: "We will be reviewing the U.S. reports before we decide whether to restrict it."

Indeed, the federal government could not introduce controls on wood preservatives similar to those in the United States, because jurisdiction in home uses and enforce occupational safety standards lies with the provinces. Scott Cedar: "The U.S. legislation restricting their use to licensed applicators is the direct result of a strong federal system. In Canada there is great variation from province to province." Currently, the efforts of Agriculture Canada and several provincial governments are restricted to brochures that describe the uses of brush-on preservatives.

Still, retail sales of brush-on products account for only a small portion of wood preservative use in Canada. About 80 per cent of all preservatives go into pressure-treated lumber, according to Daniel Milton, a spokesman for the Canadian Institute of Treated Wood, an Ottawa-based organization which represents manufacturers of pressure-treated wood. In that process, marketed under such brand names as Woodmaster and Starwood, wood is treated with preservatives and pressurized to increase their absorption. The firm reports warning that treated wood can give off vapors for several years, and that it can contaminate soil in small amounts when used underground and water when it is immersed for use in wharves or piers.

Since the U.S. findings were made public, Canadian health officials have reported complaints from parents about their children using playgrounds where treated wood is present. But workers in lumber mills and preservative manufacturing plants face the greatest danger, according to the IRL. As a result, the U.S. legislation requires workers to wear respirators and protective clothing when treating the wood under certain high-exposure conditions and to use closed systems for mixing powdered forms of pentachlorophenol and inorganic arsenic solutions. Although British Columbia has established a voluntary Code of Good Practice for wood protection in lumber mills, no mandatory controls exist anywhere in Canada.

While Canadian publicity campaigns will help to warn many consumers about the potential dangers of using preservatives and treated wood, the U.S. regulations go much farther. They ensure that ordinary consumers will never be in a position to misuse them at all. □

KEEPING HER IN-LINE

It's something you may have overheard but will seldom hear discussed. Yet it's a brutal reality. For every year, one woman in ten is abused by her husband. Put down verbally. And beaten up physically—to the point of unconsciousness, hospitalization or death. In fact, wife

murder is involved in one fifth of all Canadian homicides. Clearly, physical abuse of any kind is against the law. Violence against wives is especially repugnant. The children at these homes may grow up conditioned to accept abuse, or renew the cycle by abusing others.

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TECHNOLOGY

Gamma rays in the food

More Gamma, Canada's first astronaut, ate frozen-dried food on his trip aboard the U.S. space shuttle Challenger earlier this month. But National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) officials have also used a more controversial method of food preservation, stacking a light in 1961 with meals subjected to low-level gamma radiation. However, outside the U.S. program it is difficult to find radiation-treated food in North America. Because of concern over the health risks involved in bombarding food with radiation, the U.S. government classified irradiation as an additive in 1968, effectively banning the technique. Canada followed suit six years later, but now federal officials, believing that low-level radiation of food is safe, are beginning to reexamine irradiation as a process. As a result, consumers will likely be able to buy such goods as early as next year.

In the past 30 years, scientists in countries including Israel, Japan, South Africa, and the Netherlands have beamed gamma rays through foodstuffs ranging from paprika to pea jelly to kill harmful bacteria. Their conclusions: foods treated with gamma rays from Cobalt-60 (a radioactive byproduct from Canada reactors) do not transmit radioactivity to the food and do not pose a health hazard to consumers. Now, more than 20 countries allow the sale of irradiated food, regarding it as a safe alternative to canning and chemical preservatives. Indeed, the recent banning of the widely used preservative ethylene dibromide in the United States and Canada because of cancer risks has increased irradiation's potential as an alternative after decades of disfavor.

For their part, the owners of Boppreme Inc., a firm backed by both Unifirst and Armand-Frappier, a leading maker of vaccines at Université du Québec and Laval's Inc., a Montreal-based engineering firm, are building a \$5-million irradiation plant and laboratory near Montreal. But the pending reclassification of irradiation will likely give Atomic Energy of Canada Ltd. increased opposition to sell more Cobalt-60, currently used to sterilize disposable medical equipment. And for ordinary consumers it could mean accepting as a fact that two-week-old bread treated with irradiation is both safe and safe. —TREVOR DORR

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Shepard, Lange: a privileged couple portraying those on the edge of disaster

FILMS

The quality of adversity

COUNTRY

Directed by Richard Pearce

Jessica Lange and Ben Shepard are among Hollywood's most envied couples. Lange is an Oscar-winning actress with a dramatic range that once prompted Jack Nicholson to describe her as "a delicate face coated with a bludge." Shepard is a Pulitzer Prize-winning playwright (Barred Child) who is a movie star in his spare time. Now the couple who appear to have everything have made a movie about a couple in danger of losing everything. Living on horse property growing up in the American Midwest, Lange helped produce Country, in which she and Shepard star as Jewell and Gil Fry, an Iowa couple moving to save their debt-ridden family farm from government foreclosures. Impaired with righteous passion, Country is a moving and sensitive film marked by an awkward script and a ragged ending.

The story begins on an ominous note as the Frys migrate their cowhide harrow into a rapidly shrinking sky. Suddenly a tornado appears. The storm, which leaves the Frys shaken but intact, is apt for the emotional havoc they are about to undergo as they can only save an even more remote calamity: a local businessman (Matt Clark) orders the Frys to pay off government loans of \$100,000 within 30 days.

The farm has been in Jewell's family for a century, and her father (Wilford Brimley) blames Gil for its demise. Gil miserably accepts defeat. His dignity shattered, he proceeds to grind it into the dirt by turning to drinking and celebrating his anger on his family. Meanwhile, the financial crisis transforms Jewell from a self-opportunist housewife into an inspired nihilist. With one hand on the skillet and the other on the phone, she tries to persuade her neighbors into a show of solidarity.

Country belongs to Jessica Lange from beginning to end. Her performance, riding on the subtly governing voice that is her trademark and radiating with a cult-like outburst of rage, is superb. But Shepard's conversion from devoted husband to potential drunk is too extreme, although his acting resonates with authenticity, his role seems to have been contrived to leave more room for Lange in the spotlight.

As well, the script's shortcomings detract from a naturalism that director Richard Pearce has painstakingly enforced. The supporting cast is confident, especially Leo L. Kline, as Iowa town with no acting experience, who plays the Fry's son with an eerie, silent intensity. And the weather plays the heaviest supporting role of all. Most of the outdoor scenes take place on a snow-swept prairie in sub-zero temperatures, which contributes the look of anguish in the characters' faces.

Pearce's camera conveys the sweep of the land with a simplicity and grace that make Country worthy of its title. But as a noble attempt to dramatize the plight of the small farmer, the film would have been more successful if the sunset intimations had been less transparent. —BRIAN D. JOHNSON

Alien worlds up the street

THE BROTHER FROM ANOTHER PLANET

Directed by John Singleton

Many observers have lamented the decline of small movies. But the superb small-scale film (Roly R's film) of 34-year-old American director John Singleton proves that reports of that death are premature. Produced for less than \$300,000, Singleton's latest vision suggests that a small corps of versatile, unknown actors working with a witty, insightful script can create a more vivid and engaging work than all the most expensive special effects Hollywood can muster.

Certainly, *The Brother From Another Planet* is the kind of story in which the viewer might expect a barrage of pyrotechnics. Rising from two interplanetary bounty hunters, a black extraterrestrial (Gee Morton, from TV's soap opera *Another World*) crashes to Earth in New York City and seeks refuge in Harlem. But instead of seeing that unkindly gesture as the basis for a silly spoof or a high-tech fireworks display, Singleton's warm and humane comedy. The audience shares the fear and curiosity of the mate, nameless alien who looks like an ordinary black man. As he remembers the customs of New York's street life. When he hears the blast of a portable tape machine approaching him, he hides in a doorway, terrified of what seemingly a menacing monster. On a subway car a fast-talking neighborhood badboy lurches with a truck and then asks, "Want to see me make all the white people disappear?" Sure enough, at the last stop before Harlem all the white passengers depart. The alien watches the crowds before him in wide-eyed wonder: it is clear that in modern New York must be one of the most bizarre places in the entire universe.

Because the extraterrestrial cannot utter any kind of words, people see him as an awkward sounding board for their own confusions. As a result, Singleton's script is essentially a string of monologues. Some are undeniably funny. Speculating on where the alien comes from, a black patron (Bill Cobbs) of a nearby Harlem bar launches into a monophonic tirade about the diseases of his neighborhood. "The man going to Houston. Houston got diseases. Food got diseases. The only ones with these diseases are Polynesians. They got leprosy. You got leprosy and your penis falls off. Some of those Polynesians got long

James man." At other times the characters seem up the frustration of their lives in a few short lines. Randy Sue (Caroline Aaron), a white Alabamian woman whose black lover has deserted her, is stranded in Harlem with a black son. She sadly understands how her son covered historical roles. "Some times I feel I've been taken for a slave up here. It's a whole other world, a whole other planet."

Indeed, the theme of Harlem as a tragic, isolated world that has lost touch with its earlier past resonates throughout *Brother*. Although its occupants no longer cling to the ideal of Harlem as a promised land, they continue to respect its sense of community. "I'd rather be a cockroach on a busboard up here than the emperor of Mississippi," says a young videogame addict. But *Brother* shows the regular as well as the pros. The alien wanders through a nightmarish landscape populated with junkies, prostitutes and sinners. After he discovers the corpse of a teenager who has overdosed on heroin, he tracks down the drug dealer responsible for the death. During that subplot the poet comes to see disappears as the film degenerates into a predictable, moribund tale of vengeance.

But the many moments of offbeat delight in *Brother* easily make up for one regrettable lapse. As a nightclub singer sings after spending a night with the alien: "How come I like you so much? You could be anyone." *Brother's* exciting spokesman will likely elicit the same response from most viewers.

—IAN PHILLIPS

MACLEAN'S BEST-SELLER LIST

Fiction

- 1 *The Fourth Deadly Sin*, Evelyn (1)
- 2 *First Among Equals*, Aronson (6)
- 3 *The Vigilante Progression*, Ludlum (5)
- 4 *The Day After* (1)
- 5 *Strong Medicine*, Healy (3)
- 6 *Job, A Comedy of Justice*, Menckler (3)
- 7 *God Knows, Miller* (1)
- 8 *—And Ladies of the Club*, (1)
- 9 *Yousie Gave Birth*, Deane, Meade (1)
- 10 *Fall Girls*, Scott (1)

Nonfiction

- 1 *The President Laid*, Rivlin (1)
- 2 *The Year of Assassinations*, Thomas and Morgan (10) (1)
- 3 *Living Each Other*, Braverman (1)
- 4 *What They Do to You*, Frank (1)
- 5 *My God's Name*, Bishop (1)
- 6 *Memories*, Jones (1)
- 7 *Looking for Trouble*, Worthington (1)
- 8 *Gravely*, Gravelly and Taylor (1)
- 9 *Wired: The Short Life and Fast Times of John Belushi*, Woodford (1)
- 10 *East to West*, West (1)

1 = Position last week

THEATRE

French's romantic duet



Clarkin, Napier: an enjoyable side trip on the road to understanding ancestors

SALE-WATER MOON
By David French
Directed by Bill Glassco

Ever since David French's autobiographical play *Leaving Home* (and of the *French* family appeared in the early 1970s, the intertextually awakened playwright has been trying to expand them into a trilogy. The subject of these landmark works was a family from Newfoundland and, Jacob and Mary Moore and their two sons, living in Toronto in the late 1960s. Finally, after three interwoven plays, French has returned to Jacob and Mary and has created an old-fashioned love song that fills Toronto's Theatre Centre with tough talk and tender feeling. But ultimately *Sale-Water Moon* remains an insufficiently original variation on an overly familiar theme.

French has abandoned the abrasive urban realities of *Leaving Home* for a gentler, idealized world. The setting is a socialist summer night in Newfoundland, the year is 1908. Eighteen-year-old Jacob Moore (Richard Clarkin) has returned home from Toronto as abruptly as he left the year before—daddy burning his girlfriend, Mary Snow (Denise Napier). Jacob's aunt is now Mary Jack from her husband and well-to-do new boss, Jerome McKinnis. Although dramatic events appear against, he is one of many characters who populate the lengthy diptych in French's main

the duet. Chief among them are two fathers: Jerome's father had humiliated Jacob's when he employed him, and Jacob has stayed his love for Mary with an angry hatred for Jerome and a desire for revenge. Jacob's dream of that fatherly motive is unconvincing. As the earlier plays in the trilogy show, future generations are also unable to escape paternal ghosts.

Unfortunately, in *Sale-Water Moon*, the conflict swirling around Jacob's father—and Mary's temptation to marry well in order to cushion to support her sister—never enters the main action. French's dialogue swirls with rich insight and sentiment gracefully held in check by soft humor, almost persuading the audience that true love will prevail. But the play's effects often seem contrived, especially when they depend on heavy Newfoundland accents and crude depictions of history and lore.

Running 90 minutes without intermission, *Sale-Water Moon* makes large demands on its two performers. Napier is sprightly and self-possessed, but Clarkin's misperceptions overwhelm his natural charm. The actor's beloved stiffness is partly the fault of director Bill Glassco, but the work itself is static and visually uninteresting, as much a noble script as a stage play. In the end, it's hard to understand his moments. French has written an enjoyable introduction—but the true story remains to be told.

—MARK CHAMBERLIN



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Triumphs in the realm of ennui

By Allan Fotheringham

Ontario takes itself very seriously, as we know, viewing itself as the broad man from which all Canada flows. The province still seeks its collective thumb, feeling the universe revolve around it, seeing those without its borders as lesser breeds who have never glimpsed the glories of a 67-car plump on the 401. Residents of Ontario—those of such intellectual triumphs as the dining of the Avro Arrow pilot, the Ontario for Political Impact and the worst pork in major-league baseball—feel superior for the obvious reason that all the books are now located there (all but one is blood-red, cold Toronto snow that have all the imagination of a vice-president's eyes). Since books are the soul of Canadian life, and the rhythm of Toronto grows it, Ontario takes heavily its responsibility of being the Canadian leader in dullness. There appears at the moment a grain destined to be a successor to Premier Bill Davis—a personage who can emulate the speaker's vast triumphs in the realm of ennui.

To duplicate William Greville Davis, the master rephraser of the English language, is going to take some doing. They may have to, before this Ontario race is over, go to one of those Japanese factories which make robots that put together automobiles before the heavy solution to this task is found. To duplicate Bill Davis would be like trying to put toothpaste back into the tube, and I'm not sure we should try. Someone once asked him why he was so bland. He replied, without blinking: "Because it works." Oh, yes, and oh, does he have the saddest for it?

The Repugnant Convertibles of the broad man province have now been in office since 1984, which need less to mention is a longer tenure than that enjoyed by the Conservative regime of Eastern Europe. Handsets work. Several years ago I had the misfortune to hear Davis—at an Ontario Place luncheon he was hosting—address a visiting delegation of American cartoonists. They listened. Alice Fotheringham is a columnist for Southern News.

In stock-jerk movement as he talked without pause for 20 minutes—as if the button was stuck on fast-forward—the entire thing (if ever set down comprising perhaps three long sentences. "What did he say?" one of the dumbfounded and entranced books said when Davis sat down, the grin still imprinted on his baby-pink nose-iron. "Nothing," I explained, "that's why he's premier."

Agreement Ontario Tory who knows Davis well (and would like to succeed him) confides an admission that "It must take a lot of discipline to say nothing. There must be always that tinge-

black-out King were in the headlines. His party has survived this long because it still omits words.

There is no obvious success, particularly since a man who has never put together an intelligible sentence would never be so bold as to ignore a success. The best man in the sleep-eyed attorney general, Roy McMurtry, who played football in the line with Davis at University of Toronto as an egg and, as a hobby, paints miniature oaks, perhaps in remembrance of the governor's thoughts. He will be moving, however, the help of the Joe White White like a rat in Ottawa, two of them part of the great Irish Mafia that helped Brian Mulroney make it to the 38th Street (winning pool, and does Mitt still own a bike?)

The man who most lugs for the job is provincial treasurer Larry Grossman, a electrical, little man who is almost as small as David Cronenberg but not nearly so lovable. Nerts Atkins, the Big Blue Jewels who misinterpreted Mulroney's war and who runs the Toronto ad agency of Dufour Camp, his former brother-in-law, is supporting McMurtry. Davis' former central aide, Hugh Soper, who is now a partner in the Camp agency, is pushing Grossman. It should make for interesting office breaks.

Former treasurer Danny McKeough has been playing Charles de Gaulle in Chatham, the house of those whose blood is so thick it clogs. He is trapped, but John Turner's too-late recollection is buried on his forehead. There is Douglas Timbrell, whose wardrobe may be better than his intellect. Frank Miller, a jolly, Bantam sort of fellow, has decided he wants the job after all.

What is most remarkable is that there are some 10 cabinet members drinking after the job (and perhaps two "outdoors"). All have been in one of the states, unable to speak in languages, not one of them capable of the four-syllable sentence. None of them capable of being in a Florida condo in the middle of a Joe Clark election as to help Liberal Pierre Trudeau get elected. Get elected, guys. There isn't one of you, blind enough to satisfy Ontario voters. This guy was Kraft Dinner.



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